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MY TRIUTE.

She lies to-night beneath Death's pulseless mask,
And I have clasped her quiet hands in mine
And prayed that all my love I may resign
To her safe keeping—more she would not ask.

And having wept till tears no more can fall,
The little details that must needs be done
My hands shall gently render, every one,
Longing for one more smile beyond recall.

Once in her chamber I must steal alone,
And with shut door, that none may interfere,
Kiss her pale lips, and she will feel me near,
And whisper to me words to earth unknown.

What I shall miss no pen may ever write;
The cheery laugh, the tender, warm caress;
My saddened heart a silent wilderness,
Day of my fondest hopes turned into night!

Soon I must follow her behind the door,
And broken-hearted, with no tears to weep,
See laid away my treasured one to sleep,
To my sad eyes never to waken more!

Then turning back to find the sun gone down,
Without one star to lend its cheering ray,
Prophetic of another dawning day—
Life robbed of every gem in its fair crown.

And if, perchance, when I shall outward go,
I do not find her as I knew her here,
With all her loving ways and phrases dear,
I shall not wish of heaven to further know!

Then Faith will perish, Hope's fair face be veiled,
And I shall mourn that I was thus deceived;
That I had treated once, had once believed,
To find at last that God's best plan had failed!

—Edward William Dutcher, in the Boston Transcript.

THE MAKING OF AN ARMY.

Men are not born to the fighting; men are not bred to the sword:
Only for God and their country have men to battle front poured.
Not in the clanging of armor, not in the tilt of the drum:
But in the call of their country do men hear the terrible "Come!"
Then rise the men of a nation, men of a purpose and will—
Then do they rise with a light in their eyes, but not as men go to the kill.

Men are not led by a halter, like to a reasonless beast:
Men are not lured by a bauble to add to the carrion feast:
Only when home and their country speak in the thunder of God
Men walk, with faces illumined, the paths that their fathers have trod.
Then, in the shrill of the bullet; then, in the war trumpet's song;
In the pipe of the fife leap the soldiers to life—ready, and gallant, and strong.

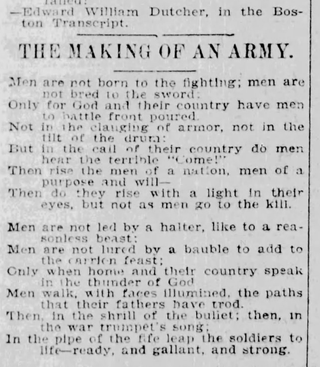
Let but the enemy's cannon threaten the strength of our walls:
Let but the hand of a traitor scatter disgrace in our halls;
Then will the clamor of bugles over the nation be dinned;
Then will the banners of battle snap in the lips of the wind;
Then will the hearth be deserted; then will the marts all grow bare;
For the summons has pealed through the town and the field, and the men that were wanted were there.

Men are not born to the fighting. Tell it again and again.
Men who go down to the killing—pawns they may be, but not men.
Only when God and the country sounds us the long rally roll,
Thrilling us with drummings of conscience—comes then the blazing of soul;
Comes then the knowledge of duty; come all the purposes high—
Then come the men from the hill and the glen to put on their armor and die!

—W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

PURE AIR FOR BUILDINGS.

Pure air in rooms can only be obtained by thorough ventilation, and as no provision is made in many buildings for a change of air except by opening the windows, the latter are often allowed to remain closed outside. Or, if they are opened and the cold air admitted, increased heat must then be provided to make the rooms comfortable again. An improved heating and ventilating system recently devised by George H. Ennis, of Troy, N. Y., solves the problem in a much better manner than is possible with the open window. The main feature of the apparatus, as shown, is the installation of a central ventilating shaft con-



necting with the several rooms. Inside this shaft is carried the direct heating pipe from the furnace, with branches entering each room near the ceiling. The hot air naturally rises through the pipes and is discharged into the various rooms, where it depresses the colder air in the room, and this finds an exit through the opening close to the floor, ascending thence to the top of the shaft and passing out. Thus the cold air is constantly withdrawn from the room and replaced by the warm air. Now, if the air for heating is obtained through a duct leading from the outer atmosphere into the furnace and thence to the air shaft the system will be found well-nigh perfect. In summer this same arrangement may be utilized to cool the air of the rooms by displacing the warm air in the building with the cooler air from the basement.

He Was One.

Actor—No, smoking doesn't hurt me. Seems rather to do me good.

Friend—I wouldn't announce that fact if I were you.

Actor—Why?

Friend—Well, you know smoking is good for hams.—Philadelphia Press.

In Demand.

"And out of the entire class," said the principal in the school of elocution, "there were six young men who failed. In fact, you cannot understand a word they say."

"And I suppose there is nothing they can do?" observed the visitor.

"Oh, yes, they can easily obtain positions as train announcers in the depots."—Chicago News.

Very Warm.

Wigg—Bjones thinks he's hot stuff.

Wagg—Yes; he's afraid to go skating, for fear he'll melt the ice.—Philadelphia Record.

"The Book of the Dead."

The Book of the Dead is a collection of religious texts, prayers and litanies, hymns, etc., which the ancient Egyptians inscribed upon the walls of tombs and sarcophagi, coffins and funeral stelae, upon papyri and amulets, in order to insure the well-being of their dead in the world beyond the grave. The origin of these is shrouded in the mists of remote antiquity. The very title, "Book of the Dead," does not describe the contents of this mass of religious chapters, nor is it a translation of the Egyptian title of the collection, which is "Chapters of Coming Forth by Day." The English appellation is applicable, however, for all the compositions refer to the dead, and to what the Egyptians believed happened to the dead beyond the grave.

The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, has brought out an English translation of this work of antiquity, in three

THE WEIGHING OF THE HEART.

The details of the judgment scene vary much in papyri of different periods. The above is from the papyrus found in the tomb of a man named Anhai. The heart is in the right-hand scale, in the other is a small figure of the goddess Maat, the head surmounted by the feather which is her symbol. She was the goddess of Right and Truth. The god Anubis, jackal-headed, is doing the weighing, and Ammit, Eater of the Dead, watches to see if she will obtain Anhai as her prey. The pillar of the balance is surmounted by the ape of Thoth. Above, the Great and the Little Companies of the gods sit facing each other, as witnesses of the weighing. Before each company is a table of offerings.

volumes, 800 pages in all, and illustrated with 420 vignettes, copied from the originals. One of these, representing part of the judgment before the god Osiris, is reproduced herewith. The editing and translating are the work of Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, who has charge of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. This edition is prepared from papyri taken from tombs at Thebes, of which large numbers have been found. These papyri vary in length from 15 to 90 feet, and in width from 12 to 18 inches. They are written in hieroglyphics, and ornamented with designs, or vignettes, many of which are reproduced in this edition.

It is impossible to say when the Book of the Dead originated, but Dr. Budge declares it is certain that it was well known before the Kings of the First Dynasty began to rule over the country. It was undoubtedly a growth. At first the prayers, etc., which in later days were grouped and classified into chapters, were comparatively simple, and probably few in number. As time went on, the petitions, hymns, etc., increased in number and in length, until the collection grew too bulky. Then the priests apparently made a revision and shortening, but the same process of addition continued, until another revision was required, not only to bring the work into reasonable compass, but to accommodate it to the slowly-changing religious beliefs. There are, therefore, three recognized rescensions of the Book of the Dead:

The Heliopolitan, used in the fifth and sixth dynasties, found inscribed in hieroglyphics upon the walls and chambers of the pyramids of Sakkara, and written in cursive hieroglyphics upon coffins in the 11th and 12th dynasties:

The Theban rescension, written upon papyri and painted upon coffins, from the 18th to the 22d dynasties, and written in hieratic character upon papyri in the 21st and 22d dynasties.

The Saite rescension, written upon papyri, coffins, etc., during the 26th and following dynasties, and which was the last form of the Book of the Dead.

Certain chapters may show the influence of the religious cult of a certain city or cities, but the collection is not the work of any one man or body of men, and it does not represent the religious views of any one part only of Egypt. On the contrary, the beliefs of many peoples and periods are gathered together in it. Copies of the Book of the Dead, or copious extracts from it, were placed in the coffin of the deceased, or in some part of the hall of the tomb, or in a niche cut for the purpose in the mummy chamber. When put in the coffin, the roll of papyrus was generally placed between the legs, before the swathing of the mummy took place.

The object of the Book of the Dead was to benefit the deceased. Its different chapters were intended to give him the power to have and to enjoy life everlasting, to give him everything which he required in the life beyond the grave, to insure his victory over his foes, to procure for him the power of going whithersoever he pleased, and when and how it pleased, to preserve his mummy intact, and finally to enable his soul to enter into the boat of Ra (the sun-god), or into whatever abode of the blessed had been imagined by him.

The belief of the Egyptians as to the constituent parts of man, physically, mentally and spiritually, was extremely complicated. First was the khat, or physical body.

Second, the Ka, or double—an abstract personality which possessed the form and attributes of the man to whom it belonged, whose normal dwelling-place was in the tomb with the body, though it could wander about at will, and was supposed to eat and drink.

Third, the ba, or soul, which in some way not understood was connected with the ka, with whom or in whom it was supposed to dwell in the tomb.

Fourth, the ab, or heart, was closely associated with the soul, and it was held to be not only the source of animal life, but of good and evil in man. It typified to the Egyptian all that the word "conscience" does to us.

Fifth, the khaibit, or shadow, which was closely associated with the ba or soul; it had an existence apart from the body, and it had the power of going whithersoever it pleased.

Sixth, the khu, or spirit which was usually mentioned in connection with the ba or soul, and seems to have been regarded as a shining or translucent part of the spiritual economy, dwelling with the soul in the sahu or spiritual body.

Seventh, the sekhem, or power, which was simply a personification of the vital power of man, and dwelt among the khus or spirits.

Eighth, the ren, or name. The belief was that unless the name of a man were preserved the man ceased to exist, and therefore the Egyptians took the most extraordinary precautions for its preservation.

Ninth, the sahu, or spiritual body, which formed the habitation or the ba, or soul. It sprang from the material body, through the prayers that were said and the ceremonies which were performed at the funeral.

The judgment of the dead took place in the judgment hall of Osiris, the exact location assigned to which we do not know. The judge was Osiris, who was supported by a company of gods. The judgment of each individual took place soon after death. Those who were condemned were devoured straightway, by the "Eater of the Dead," and ceased to exist; those who were not condemned entered into the domains of Osiris, where they found everlasting life and happiness. The heart of the deceased was weighed in the balance, and if not found wanting, he was declared to be "maa kheru," commonly translated "triumphant" or "victorious," and in the papyri of the Book of the Dead this phrase always follows the name of the deceased for whom the papyrus was written.

The Egyptian had no conception of repentance for sin. At the judgment in the hall of Osiris he based his claim for admission into the kingdom of that god upon the fact that he had not committed certain sins, that he had feared the gods and honored the king, had given food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothes to the naked, and a boat to him who had suffered shipwreck on the Nile.

In the papyri, the name of deceased was always coupled with that of the god Osiris. Thus, a papyrus copy found in the tomb of a scribe named Ani, begins thus: "Saith Osiris Ani, Osiris the scribe Ani." Then follows a prayer to the god Osiris. And in every detail of the funeral ceremonies it was sought to imitate the ceremonies which tradition declared were performed for the god, believing that thus only could everlasting life and happiness be assured to the departed. It was the belief of Egyptians that Osiris was of divine origin, that he lived upon earth in a material body, that he was treacherously murdered and cut to pieces, that his sister Isis collected the fragments and by magic words reconstructed it, that the god was thus restored to life, became immortal, and entered the under-world, where he became the judge and king of the dead.

There are no grounds for thinking that the Egyptians believed either in protracted punishment or in a general resurrection. The practice of mummification has been taken to indicate a belief in the resurrection of the body, but all the available evidence shows that this practice was resorted to in the belief that a spiritual body, the sahu, would germinate or develop itself from the dead and preserved body.

The publishers are to be commended for placing within the reach of American readers this rescension of the Book of the Dead. It will add much to the general stock of knowledge regarding the Egyptian religion, and the book is one of the oldest of human compositions, one which was copied by the scribes for dead kings and queens, nobles and princes, rich and poor, for at least a thousand years, and which has only been preserved to us by copies being placed in their tombs.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

"See what one man has done," said Barbara. "He is but Rodman's age. In six months he has saved your trade from ruin——"

"Ruin?" stammered Dickie.

"Aye," she said. "How little you know of your own affairs. But the town knows. He has saved you from failure so successfully that now he dares to run the business by aid of his country alone, and if this embargo is short, will save his men from poverty, gain you credit, and merit the thanks of the town. Yet probably the hemp supply will fail, and he must close."

Spurred a little by Barbara's words, Dickie watched events with a new desire to inform himself. The coming of Gen. Gage, the new governor, and the departure of Hutchinson, the old, pleased him with their pageantry, but when the port bill was put in force there was no such delight for Dickie as for his Tory friends. On the first day of June the warships in the harbor moved into position upon all the channels, and along the water front. No boat was to be allowed to come or go with merchandise. The governor left the town for Salem, with all the officers. Bells tolled in all the churches, there were mourning emblems on Whig houses, and gentlemen appeared in black upon the streets. Ship-building ceased, sailors, ropemakers and dockmen were thrown out of work. Trade of all kinds was affected; the shoemaker, the tailor, the baker, the marketman, all felt the blow at their prosperity. Yet at the Ellery yard there was activity, and the manager, as he went about his work, knew that the thanks of his men silently followed him.

For almost immediately suffering began in the town, from lack of money to buy food. It was small consolation to a self-respecting man that he could live on the contributions which came in from other towns in the province. To go daily to the donation committee for a dole of food and fuel, to idle in the streets, was exasperating to men who had always been self-supporting. There was no present hope of change; the town in a crowded meeting, refused to pay for the tea, and until the payment was made the acts were to continue in force.

Almost daily throughout June and July there were new companies of troops debarking or artillery rumbling through the streets to the Common. Gentlemen and ladies went every day to view the parade; on the street the gay coats of the officers became a familiar sight. Yet the Whig leaders—Adams, Warren, Hancock and the rest—went openly about seditious business, defying arrest, and the governor did not dare to seize them.

Dickie marvelled. Anthony's sneers, the contempt of the Tories for the "offscouring of the earth," could not blind the lad's eyes to the courage of the Whigs. "And I wish you fellows would be more temperate," he burst out one day, as he escaped from the company of his friends, A new thing, a strange departure for Dickie. He was trying to think for himself.

The mood continued, for in the streets he met his manager, tall, silent and observant. Here was Dickie's chance to know him better, and his little feeling of rebellion against his friends' intolerance prompted a strange proposal. "Where are you going?" he asked. "To lunch at the coffee house? Do, if not go, live it out."

He saw the other flush beneath his tan, and under hesitation detected pleasure. The manager agreed, and the two went to the coffee house together. It was an unusual meal to Dickie. He was with a Whig, with his uncle's servant, yet with a man of character, one stronger than himself. Dickie's interest in the manager grew.

They had been eating alone; the meal was all finished but the cheese. Then, with great clatter, a half-dozen officers came into the room. Arriving too late to use the table by the window, which Dickie and the manager already held, the group stood irresolute, debating where to sit. "We are nearly finished," whispered Dickie. "Shall we not give up the table and go?"

"By no means," said the other, calmly. The officers took the table near their own. Dickie was glad that he had gone, Every item of their equipments pleased him—their swords, their buttons, belts, collars. He forgot his companion and stared openly. The manager, calling for a long clay pipe, filled it and smoked. The officers talked, while waiting for their food. Dickie heard every word.

There were two that interested Dickie most. One was a haughty man, whose stern eye, clean-cut nose, long upper lip and jaw spoke aristocracy; his manner ease. Dickie saw him in profile. The other was in full-face, shorter, brighter, gentler far of feature, quicker of speech. Between these two were divided the grace and grandeur of the soldier.

One of the officers spoke to the shorter one, laughing. "Egad, George," he said, "you are the only one of all the regiment that likes this Boston.

"Well," said the other, brightly, "I have cause. First, as you know, Jack, because I like everything, even you——"

"Hear!" they cried.

"And second, because Boston presided in the stars at my birth, to influence my fate. I even have a liking for these Boston Whigs."

They all protested loudly, but the captain's smile was cheerfully defiant.

"'Tis true," he said, jauntily. He showed his white teeth; Dickie loved him for his face. "My best friend was a Boston Whig, though he is dead."

"Explain," said one.

The other looked at him surprised. "You know the story of my Alice," he said, as if that were explanation enough.

It was. His questioner lifted his glass. "To Mistress Alice!" and they drank.

"But your worst enemy, George," was the next question. "Is he yet defined, or is he, mayhap, also dead?"

Dickie saw a change in the captain's face. "Thank God he is!" and his tone was earnest. "He and I could not live together on this earth."

"And was he a Whig?"

"He wore the king's livery, but I never saw him."

"Never saw him?"

"My Whig friend killed him. Boys you know the story."

They seemed to know at the explanation. "But his name," asked one.

"Ask Sotheran."

The haughty captain had sat unsmiling. Now he spoke, and together the others turned to him.

"I know the name," the captain said. The voice was strong and even. "But if you please, I will not tell it." Dickie recognized this as a warning not to ask. There was a moment's awkward pause before a fresh topic was introduced, and Dickie, always curious, longed to know more of the forbidden subject.

Their meal came now. Dickie noted with pleasure that it was served by the officers' servants in uniform. He turned to the manager. "What fun to have one's own servant, and to live as well as these men.

The manager raised his finger and beckoned to one of the servants. The man came. "Will you tell me the name of the officer who sits facing us?"

"Capt. Tudor, sir."

The man spoke loud and turned away. The officers heard and looked. Tudor smiled, but the nearer captain, Sotheran, knit his brows. The distance was short between the two tables, and he spoke so as to be distinctly heard. "Sir, you are asking names?"

"If Capt. Tudor will pardon me."

"Certainly," said Tudor; but the other continued:

"Perhaps you would like to know mine?"

The servants all stood still to watch and listen. The officers pricked up their ears. Dickie looked uneasily at the manager, then at Captain Tudor, who spoke. "Hey there," he said quickly to the servants. "You fellows go out, and shut the door. Sotheran, the gentleman has a right to ask my name."

Capt. Sotheran, still looking at the manager, answered merely: "The gentleman does not reply." There was a moment of silence in which Dickie felt his heart beating fast. His hands grew cold.

The manager leaned forward. His eye was firm to meet the other's and he answered clearly: "I have no curiosity to know your name"—Dickie sighed—"but I should be glad to know how you came by that scar on your temple."

The scar sprang out suddenly into view, white, as the skin around it reddened. The officer clinched his hands; Dickie gasped. "Sotheran," cried Tudor, springing up; "Henry, I beg of you——"

Capt. Sotheran rose. His flush died away, his face was calm but ominous as he faced the manager across the tables. "I shall be very glad to inform you, sir, at any time and place that you may name."

"Complete," said one of the officers. Tudor sat down again, shrugging as one resigned.

The manager tapped upon the table with his fingers. His eyes did not move from Sotheran's face. "You honor me, sir," he said. "It pains me not to meet you."

The English captain laughed and took his seat. "I told you," he said to the others," the Whigs would not fight." Dickie's excitement gave way to discomfort, and on the face of Capt. Tudor relief and disappointment blended. "The fellow seems stout and firm enough," the captain thought.

The manager reddened now; he felt the change in them all, and in the stillness spoke again. "My reasons, sir——"

"Whiggish, priggish reasons!" interjected Sotheran.

"Are simply in the public request of the governor, to have no quarrels. I cannot take it upon me to break the peace of the town."

Capt. Tudor's face cleared. "The gentleman is right," he said. The others nodded, all but Capt. Sotheran.

The manager in his turn rose. "And I have certain duties, sir, which I may not now risk. Yet if I could not meet you I acknowledge that I should not provoke you. In so far, I beg your pardon, for the present. And in a little while, when politics are settled——"

Capt. Sotheran looked up quickly. "I understand, sir." The officers all rose and bowed as Dickie and the manager passed out.

On the street the manager turned to his companion. "Can you fence?" he asked abruptly. "Can you shoot with a pistol?"

"No," answered Dickie.

"Study both—practice both," enjoined the manager. "Good-day."

Dickie stood staring after him. What manner of man was this?

CHAPTER VII—THE ELLERY ROPEWALKS.

Barbara Savage had never known trouble. Only one sorrow had oppressed her—the death of Frank Ellery. She remembered the shock of learning of his drowning. In her heart was a little corner kept for her memories of him. But that was as long ago as the massacre, four years, and nothing else had ever gone amiss with Barbara. At last the day came when life was wearisome to her.

So she declared to herself, and she believed it. Little Barbara stood pouting and tapping with her foot, as she looked out of her window at the redcoats parading on the Common. She was angry, her patriotism was wounded, her pride in her home was outraged, but as for welcoming death, Barbara had no thought of such a thing. The blood in her veins was too hot, her spirit too high. She gloried in her homespun dress and simple, home made ornaments. She wore them gladly to prove herself in opposition to the hated Massachusetts act.

With the rest of Whiggish Boston she was suffering under a peaceful blockade. The drum and the fife waked her each morning, and she was ashamed, as she worked about the house, to notice her fingers and foot moving to military music. And this morning, finding her foot again tapping in time, she burst into tears, and being a little Puritan who never knew the demands of the flesh, or of the youthful heart for gayety, and so was not modern enough to excuse her, she cried out amid sobs. "Oh, I hate them! I hate them!"

So she did. So knew Capt. Tudor as he met her glance, when before long with Katy in attendance, Barbara left the house for market. So felt Mistress Caroline Oliver, the Tory belle, when the two ladies exchanged frigid salutations in passing. And the gentlemen attendant on Mistress Oliver laughed among themselves, quietly, when Barbara had passed.

"An iceberg! Defend me!"

"Say, rather a withering flame! Eh, Tudor?"

Tudor thought that she was both. He felt hot and cold together. He admired that pretty Whig more every time he saw her. Therefore, becoming the tail of Mistress Caroline's train, he presently detached himself entirely, and turned unnoticed on the steps of Barbara. Twice he reprimanded soldiers for loud speaking after the little lady.

But Barbara's way was roundabout, and Capt. Tudor became both ashamed and afraid. Ashamed of his schoolboy feelings, afraid she would notice him, he turned back. Not yet ready to take up again the banter of his friends, he seized upon an opportunity when he saw Dickie Ellery, and introduced himself to the lad.

Dickie, confused and flattered, nevertheless heard with some dismay the captain's request. "You wish to speak with the gentleman who was with me at the coffee house? I trust you go not to convey a challenge?"

"Nay," said the captain, quickly. "God forbid. I have inquired concerning him; your Tory leaders here have told me that his life is valuable to them."

"He! Our manager?" cried Dickie.

"Ay," said the captain. "They say that he alone holds in check your most dangerous class, the ropemakers. Your Mr. Secretary Flucker says this manager can do more to keep the town's peace than a regiment of dragoons."

"Indeed?" said Dickie, as he began to lead the way. This was a surprise, that Mr. Secretary Flucker should even know of the existence of the Ellery manager. Yet the statement was very likely true. Ropemakers had brought about the massacre, but since the soldiers coming they had been very quiet.

"If he should be killed, or even injured by one of us," said the captain, "his men, whose bread, I understand, depends on him alone, would have the town by the ears at once. There must be no duel."

They went along together, tall lumbering Dickie and the sprightly captain, contrasting greatly, yet the Englishman could even chat gayly. Dickie found, with such a stranger and a boy as he, of the town and the port bill, of a certain search which the captain feared he must prosecute without success, unless one Dickie Ellery——

"Dickie Ellery?" cried Dickie. "Why, I am he!"

"So," said the captain in surprise. "You live in a great stone house by the water? And own ropewalks? Yes, so I was told. And had you, my dear sir——" the captain halted and looked upon Dickie very earnestly—"a brother who went away some years ago?"

"A brother, certainly," said Dickie, flushing as he always did when he thought of Frank. "But he did not go away. He drowned, was seen to drown here in the harbor."

"You will excuse me," said the captain, quickly, "if I touched upon a grief. My sister is depending upon me to find the relative of one who saved her life. This is a disappointment; I was certain of you. Now I know not where to search." They went on in silence until they came to the ropewalks.

Through the window of the long building they saw figures go to and fro. Under sheds were piled a few bales of rope. Other sheds stood almost empty—the hemp sheds, their lessening storage foretelling the time when the Ellery works must close. But the place was active still. Two months more, the manager expected.

The captain went to the open door of one of the ropewalks, and looked within. Down the long perspective men were walking backward, weaving hemp, from knots at their waists into the twisting ropes. Boys hastened to and fro among them with more hemp. Talk and laughter echoed in the place, ceasing by degrees as the men, one after another, perceived the British officer.

A tall fellow came forward. "What d'ye want, sir?" Then he perceived Dickie and pulled his forelock.

"Send the manager, Pete," said Dickie.

"Ay, sir," and the man went to fetch him.

The captain, at the door, was conscious of lowering glances at his uniform, but looked in at the work with the frank interest he felt.

"Somewhere in Boston," he said, "is a ropewalk that is dear to me. You are interested, Mr. Ellery. I was never in the town before this month, yet here was bred a man to whom I owe—" he stopped and mused. "And I thought you were the brother. There is no other in the town that suits. Alice must come herself; I shall write her so. Forgive me, Mr. Ellery. I was thinking of my sister; she is waiting but my word to come here, and I like not to have her alone in London; since my father died her best place in near me. And she longs to see the town, to know her relatives. Yes, I must write I need her help. Here is the manager.

Steps pattered, a lad came running, and halted in front of the captain. Then the manager appeared and the boy's glance went back and forth between the two men as they spoke.

"You have come to see me?" asked the manager.

"Aye," said the captain, "and with strange feelings."

"Indeed?" The Whigs was very formal, very well bred. Dickie was struck by his manner.

"I am in a nest of you," laughed the Englishman. "Here are forty Whigs, each with a woldring stick. Are not those the instruments your men drub out soldiers with? And I have only a sword."

The captain's manner was engaging, and the manager relaxed and smiled. The boy spoke quickly:

"We will not hurt you."

"And why not?" asked the captain.

"The English," answered the lad, "are to shed the first blood."

"Eh?" cried Tudor, startled.

"Roger," said the manager, "go away now."

"Who is he?" asked the captain, as the lad went away.

The manager shook his head. "He knows, but will not tell. A runaway, past doubt. I found him all but frozen, almost starved, in the country three months since, as I was journeying on business."

"But what he said?" pursued the captain. "The English are to shed the first blood. What did he mean?"

"'Tis preached in every pulpit," said the manager. "Even the children know it."

"But then," asked Tudor eagerly, "Blood once shed, what then?"

The manager shook his head. "May the time not come."

"But would the colonials fight?"

"Our one desire is to have no fighting."

"You do not answer me!" cried Tudor.

"Do I need?"

The captain looked at the Whig. This tall manager, the sinewy ropemakers, typified the town and the colony. There were hundreds of such workmen in the streets, there were many such others to lead them. Tudor ran over rapidly in his mind the Whigs that had been pointed out to him, this manager young Severe, Knox the big bookseller; Warren the doctor—one and all, they were fighters.

"And" he said astonished, "I believe you would."

And Dickie was troubled as he heard him. The town resist, the colony rebel? It was called but a threat to frighten the Tories. Yet the Whigs had courage. Of that he had no doubt.

Tudor recovered himself. The manager pleased and impressed him; he was a man above his station, yet the captain felt he was going too quickly with a stranger. "Sir," he said, more formally, "may I have a word with you in regard to our recent meeting? My friend Sotheran——"

He paused, feeling the change in the other's manner. The manager's eyes darted a searching look; his lips set firmer.

"He has sent you?" asked the Whig.

"Nay," said Tudor quickly. "I came of my own motion, as a peacemaker. I understand, sir, your reasons for postponing a duel. Honor leads you to postpone it merely. And I learn the fencing master here prizes your skill above his own. Yet your antagonist would be the most practised hand in London. And—pardon me, sir, if I speak of this, yet you cannot know it—he is my friend. 'Tis his one fault, but he is merciless to an adversary."

"You are mistaken, Capt. Tudor," said the manager, "I knew of it."

Then his manner changed, and he looked upon the captain kindly. "This is very good of you," he said. "You came to say——"

"To express the hope," said Tudor, "that since a meeting must be postponed, the matter might eventually be forgotten altogether."

"You are very good," said the manager again. "And yet I cannot please you, Captain Tudor. My hope is that your friend's memory will be as long as mine."

He saw that Tudor was surprised, but would not let him speak again. "Capt. Tudor," he said, "I consider that you have highly honored me. And when you know us Colonists better, sir, I hope that you will not lose your interest in our affairs."

"Were all the Colonists," thought Tudor, "as courageous in a quarrel as this man?" But there were figures at the gate; Rodman Savage was there, and Dickie cried out "Barbara!"

"Pete," said the manager, calling up his foreman, "Take charge for the rest of the day. I am going away, Capt. Tudor; I go to sail in the harbor with my friends. Do you care to come?"

Tudor was soon to go on duty, and declined. Yet he was introduced to the pretty Whig whom he had admired. Her cheeks were warm at the sight of his uniform, but her manner was cold at meeting him. The captain's humor came to his rescue.

"Will the colonists fight?" he asked himself. "Egad, here is one that will!"

The question and its answer stayed by him during the afternoon; if there should be an outbreak, it would not be safe for Alice to come. But an evening with officers and Tories dispelled all doubts. Ridiculous to suppose that the Whigs would persevere in their opposition. Before the captain slept that night he wrote to his sister, begging her to come to Boston.

(To Be Continued.)

OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.

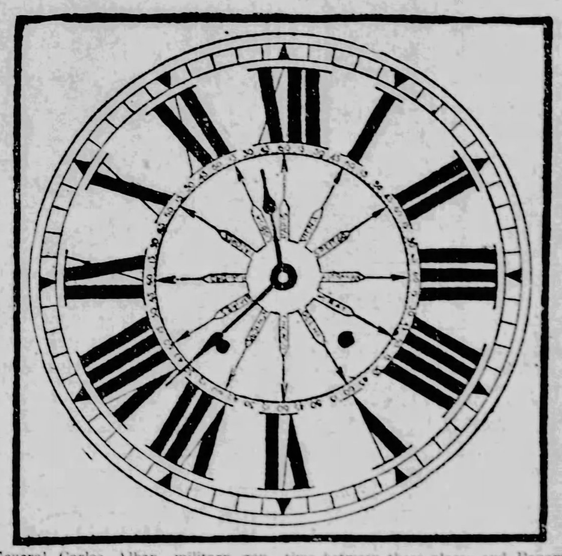
There have been controversies regarding the location of the oldest house in America, but it is now agreed that this landmark is situated in St. Augustine, Fla., on a tiny, narrow thoroughfare near the center of the old city. It was built in 1564 by the monks of the Order of St. Francis.

The whole of the solid structure is constructed of coquina, a combination of sea shells and mortar that is almost indestructible.

This substance was quite plentiful in the early days of the Spanish settlements in the vicinity of St. Augustine. The walls of the old city gate, as well as that of Fort Marion, are built of this material, and are still in an excellent state of preservation.

When Sir Francis Drake sacked and burned the town, this was the only house left in his path of destruction, and it is consequently highly prized as a remnant of the days of the old regime. A cocoa palm planted by the monks still stands as a sentinel over the little edifice.—New York Herald.

World's Time on One Face.



General Carlos Alban, military governor of the department of Panama, Colombia, is very proud of a clock that stands in his reception room in the city of Panama. At first glance there seems to be nothing very remarkable about this time-piece. It is a merely modern specimen of what is conventionally termed the grandfather's clock variety, but General Alban's eye glistens and he becomes voluble when any visitor refers to his clock and he takes delight in explaining it.

The difference between this clock and those usually seen is that it indicates the exact hour in all the principal cities in the world at the same time. The hour hand does not revolve independently, but is permanently attached to the dial, which turns with it. By a very simple arrangement the clock is made to show the time in Paris, Vienna and other centers as well as in Panama. Arrows are drawn upon the dial, with the names of different cities, so placed as to indicate the exact difference in time between these places and Panama. As the dial revolves the arrows indicate the hour and minute in a dozen cities, while the black hand gives Panama time.

General Alban has just patented his clock in the United States and in several European countries, and he shows visitors his patent papers to prove that he was the first to think of this scheme. Although a typical Colombian in appearance, very small and swarthy, he differs from most of his fellow countrymen, as he possesses great mechanical ingenuity. He says his family is of English origin and his greatgrandfather was a settler in Virginia before going to South America. He is able to read English, though he hesitates about speaking the language, preferring his native tongue—Spanish—or French, in which he is very fluent. He wears a military cap constantly while at work, and he keeps his desk and his office in a condition of disorder that would drive a careful housekeeper to distraction.—New York Herald.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Brown—After all, the average man is not as black as he is painted.

Jones—Yes; and the average lie as white as he is whitewashed.—Chicago News.

SHE DID.

"Auntie, Charlie Gass proposed to me last night."

"The impudent fellow! Somebody ought to tell him on him."

"Why auntie, I rather think somebody did!"—Baltimore News.

GILT-EDGED.

Husband—Why did you draw your money out of one bank and put it in another?

Wife—Well, the other bank's checks are too lovely for anything. They are bound in Russia, and have gilt edges.—Boston Herald.

AS TO COLOR.

Tom—Here's our cat.

Jess—No, that's a yellow one.

Tom—Well, that will take in there.

Jess—I know, and there's a red one along soon, and it's a much more exciting to me.—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN HE DID IT.

"Why, when I was a young man I worked for $4 a week."

"Yes, but you didn't get rich till after you'd got a raise, did you?"—Indianapolis News.

MORE IMPERTINENCE.

"I never believe more than half I hear, any way," said Mrs. Henpeck.

"Don't you," her husband asked, shrinking back into his corner. "But that doesn't keep you from telling it all, I notice."—Chicago Tribune.

HIS CROSS.

Wife—I've done nothing but practice ever since we were married.

Husband—And I've had to pay for it!—Detroit Free Press.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From the Open Court Publishing Co., 324 Dearborn st., Chicago:

The Book of the Dead. Theban Rescension. Three volumes. A lengthy review of this work appears elsewhere in this paper.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Fifth String, a novel, by John Philip Sousa, the "March King," is a tale of love and a wonderful violin, the key to the story being in its extra string.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Second Generation, by James Weber Linn, is a novel of which the theme is the visiting of the sins of the fathers upon the children. It is a fine and clear story.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

Love's Itinerary, by J. C. Smith, is an English novel of the olden time, the story of a most extraordinary elopement.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

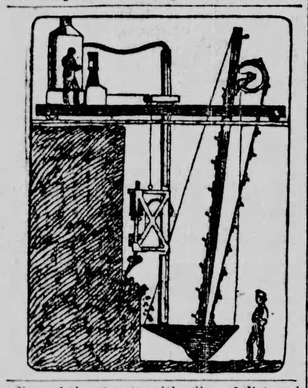
Floating Treasure is a new book for boys, by Harry Castleman, whose juvenile readers are legion. It is an interesting story of two plucky youths.

From George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia:

Parts sixteen and seventeen of the Chefs D'Oeuvre of the Exposition Universelle include glimpses of the arts of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Famous painters and sculptors from these several lands, together with their creations are made the subjects of fine studies and of the plates.

TRENCH DIGGING APPARATUS

The old method of removing dirt from trenches by hand shovels was improved upon years ago by the introduction of hoisting buckets, which lessened somewhat the labor of transferring the dirt to the surface, but since that improvement practically no advance has been made in this field. Modern municipal engineering demands improved methods for handling the vast quantities of dirt which must be displaced in every city to permit the laying of gas, water and sewerage systems, and the introduction of conduits for the electric current, as the frequent and long-continued block-



ading of the streets with piles of dirt and open trenches has become a great nuisance. At last an apparatus has been introduced which seems capable of revolutionizing the work. It is the invention of Wilbur H. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., and the accompanying drawing gives an idea of the manner of its operation. After the desired level for the bottom of the trench has been reached the machine is drawn over the opening and the endless elevator and dirt receiver are lowered to the bottom. Then the broad blade of the digger is set to chiseling downward through the soil at one end of the trench. As the dirt is loosened it falls into the receiver at the bottom and is conveyed to the surface by the buckets, to be loaded on cars and deposited at the portion of the trench where the work is finished, or it can be dropped on the surface beside the trench, without handling. As soon as a slice of the earth is removed the truck is moved forward a short distance and a second section is cut down, the machine working rapidly and requiring comparatively little manual labor.

LACONICS FROM LIFE.

WASTED.

Editor—What we want is a story containing a real, good idea.

Contributor—Then why didn't you say so before? Here I have been reading the back numbers of your magazine for a clew.

CRUSH.

"There was a crush at the wedding, I suppose.

"Crush? Why, the ushers had to form a flying wedge in order to get the bridal party up to the altar.

EXTREMELY SECRET.

Fijiit—The widow says that her marriage to Gobang was secret.

Ijiit—It must have been. Gobang himself did not mention the widow in his will, so he could not have known of the wedding.

UNSAFE.

Nodd—Every time I hear that minister, it makes me want to be a better man.

Mrs. Todd—Why don't you go to hear him oftener.

"But I don't want to lose all my self-respect."

NEVER TOO YOUNG.

The Child's Father—Doctor, don't you think that baby is too young to submit to an operation?

The Doctor—My dear sir, you can't begin too soon.

HER SIDE.

"I wish, my dear, he had made his money instead of inheriting it. He would make you a better husband."

"Nonsense, papa. Why, then he would know how to keep it."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Vaccination in the Hub.

It was at a dinner party. The bright young man found himself privileged to sit next to the young woman with beautiful arms and neck. He thought himself the most favored personage in the room. Suddenly his fair companion exhibited signs of nervousness. Two of his very best jokes, saved for a special occasion, passed by unnoticed. Her face wore a look of alarm. Apprehensively the young man gazed at her and, meeting the look, she said:

"I am in misery."

"In misery?" echoed the man.

"Yes," she replied, "I was vaccinated the other day and it has taken beautifully. I could almost scream, it hurts so."

The young man looked at the beautiful arms, and, seeing no mark there, said:

"Why, where were you vaccinated?"

"In Boston," she replied, the smile chasing away the look of pain.—Boston Journal.

Critical New York.

"They're thinking now of reversing the usual process and first trying plays in New York before taking them out on the road."

"What's the idea?"

"Well, if a play succeeds in New York, the rest of the country will know it's rotten."—Life.

A FOWL TIP. Buy an incubator for that your wife or child can run. Get the SURE HATCH. It succeeds where others fail. Large catalog; hundreds of photo views and valuable information sent free. Address nearest office. Sure Hatch Incb. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

The Dog Knows

That there is something wrong with his master. They have no more romps and rambles. He tries in vain to coax the listless youth from his chair.

When the lungs are diseased, physical weakness soon begins to show itself and the active outdoor life is given up. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bleeding lungs, emaciation and other conditions which if neglected or unskilfully treated may find a fatal termination in consumption.

"After using about five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my boy seems to be all right," writes Mr. J. W. Price, of Ozark, Monroe Co., Ohio. "He was very bad when I commenced to give him the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The doctors claimed he had consumption and we doctored with them until he was past walking. It has been ten months since he stopped taking your medicine and he is in good health. We are very thankful to you for saving our son."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs. Substitution means a little more profit for the dealer but a loss for you.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

QUEEN TURBOT DINES.

An Illustration of the Way Some Fishes Have of Changing Color.

It is a familiar fact that male fishes at the breeding season become more brilliant in coloring. It is perhaps not so well known that many fishes brighten up in coloring after feeding, provided that they don't eat too much. As to the power of changing their colorings fishes in general have it to a wonderful degree. Even the common flatfish, for instance, half buried in gravel, will make the exposed port of its back so like the gravel surrounding it that the two can scarcely be distinguished three feet away. Plenty of fishes change, as might be said in a modern phrase, "while you wait." They change while you are standing looking at them.

And this power to change exists not alone in fishes in blacks and grays and such sober colorings, but in the brilliantly colored fishes of the tropics, which, besides showing many varying shades of coloring and many phases of beauty, according to the light and to the position in which they may be seen, may also vary from time to time in actual brilliancy. After repeated observations it has been noted at the aquirum that many fishes change color after feeding, brightening perceptibly after eating just the right quantity. This high color lasts for some little time, perhaps for hours, and is sufficiently striking to fix the attention of aquarium visitors who have become sufficiently well acquainted with individual fishes to recognize changes in them.

Thus there was observed the other day in the aquarium the queen turbot, a fish of brilliant colorings anyway, with an added touch of brilliancy in its hues. Its purplish sides and its bright yellow forward under body were now brighter than ever, and its many markings of blue, commonly brilliant and beautiful, had now just that one touch more of beauty which made them positively luminous. The queen turbot had just dined, and now it was sailing around in its tank feeling just as chipper and gay as a fish could feel, and, as to looks, looking more beautiful than ever after a hearty, but not too hearty, 4 o'clock dinner.—New York Sun.

RAREST STAMP ON EARTH

There was recently sold in London at public auction what is probably the rarest stamp in the world. It is the Roumania-Moldavia 1854 issue, 81 paras, blue on blue, unusued, with nearly full gum and large margins. After lively competition it was knocked down for $1,100 (£220).—New York Herald.

How She Tested Them.

"Mr. Pslobb," said Miss De Muir, exhibiting her new furs, "guess how much I paid for these."

Now, Mr. Pslobb reasoned thus with himself:

"She has probably purchased them at a phenomenally low price, and, notwithstanding the fact that I don't know a blamed thing about furs, I will make it low enough to get the credit of being a good guesser."

"Forty dollars," he said, boldly.

"Mr. Pnoodle," she said, "guess how much I paid for these furs."

Mr. Pnoodle was a better judge of woman nature.

"I don't know whether they're muskrat or Alaska seal," he thought, "but I'll make a stab at it."

"Five hundred dollars," he said aloud.

"That's a better guess than his, anyhow," responded Miss De Muir, looking resentfully at Pslobb. "They cost me $75."—Chicago Tribune.

The Growth of Buenos Ayres.

During the last twelve years the population of the great province of Buenos Ayres and of its capital has nearly doubled, and vast extensions and improvements have been made in the city, which now contains a population of over 800,000. Accounts published of it twelve years ago state that its houses, with few exceptions, were then single storied, that its streets were ill-paved and very rough to travel on. In the short interval a great proportion of the houses have been raised to four or five stores. The streets have everywhere in the more central parts been paved with asphalt or wood. Tramways have been laid down every street, with one single exception, the Bond street of Buenos Ayres, too narrow for the purpose. A splendid new avenue of 120 feet in width has been driven at great cost through the center of the city for a distance of one mile, and is already lined by palatial hotels and commercial buildings. Several other avenues have been laid out in new quarters. Quite a number of open spaces have been provided and have been laid out in beautiful gardens. — Nineteenth Century.

AFRICAN GHOST STORY

Apparitions Seen in the General Postoffice at Cape Town.

I have just arrived in England from Cape Town, and during my stay there I heard a curious ghost story, which was, and still is, causing considerable sensation in the place. The general postoffice, a fine four-storied building in Adderly street, the principal thoroughfare, is haunted by a genuine spook. Most people would consider that South Africa is too modern and go-ahead a locality for such old-fashioned visitations, but the following is the story, told by one of the telephone operators, a member of the Cape civil service.

One night, about the end of October last, he was sitting in front of his switchboard—the time was near midnight, and very few calls were being made at that hour—when he was suddenly aroused by a knock. Receiving no answer to his inquiry of "Who's there?" he looked around, and, to his astonishment, saw a strange figure bobbing up and down on the other side of the glass partition which separated his room from another. At first he fancied he was dreaming, but on rubbing his eyes and looking again he perceived that the figure possessed the head and body of a man, but the lower limbs were lost in a sort of mist. The eyes seemed to blaze with red and green fire.

At first the clerk was naturally very much alarmed, but he soon screwed up enough courage to accost the specter with the first words that came into his head, which happened to be, "What, ho!" The ghost did not deign to reply, but, gliding through the locked partition, advanced toward the terrified man and then halted. In sepulchral words: "I want X——" (mentioning the name of one of the clerks in the department). The man was speechless, whereupon the apparition, seemingly displeased at his silence, glided nearer and glared angrily at him. A few minutes later the night watchman, going his round below, met a shivering individual with his hair literally on end with fright, and with difficulty recognized him as B——, the telephone clerk. The story was entirely disbelieved by the watchman, but to reassure him, and out of pity for his fearful state of mind, he went up with him to search for the specter. Nothing, however, was to be seen.

The next night the same thing happened, and this time the clerk fled in terror from the building. On the third night he refused to go on duty without a companion. This was granted him, and the two went on together. Again the specter appeared, repeating the former request. One of the clerks thereupon seized a ruler and made a frontal attack upon the supernatural visitor, but it immediately melted away through the glass partition and disappeared.

A week later, about 9 o'clock in the evening, a watchman on the first floor saw a headless man walking about. He gave chase, but it vanished as the other had done. On another occasion at midnight a watchman declares that he distinctly saw a man dressed in khaki sitting at one of the office tables. He spoke to him and asked what he was doing there. A great many queer noises and rappings are continually being heard, causing men to fight shy of night duty in the postoffice, even at the risk of losing their appointments.

A member of the Psychical Research society was taken through the building. He heard the noises, and said he would interview the spirit or spirits. He changed his mind, however, the reason he gave being that it was a very angry and dangerous spirit, which he would not care to meet. His opinion did not succeed in consoling the night staff, who declare it is the ghost of a man who was killed during the construction of the telephone department. On the day I left Cape Town a thorough examination of the postoffice was contemplated.—Correspondence London Graphic.

Too Much for Pat's Patriotism.

Patrick had worked hard all his days, but his sons had spent his money for him, and when he was too old for active work he was offered the position of crossing-tender at a small railroad station.

He looked dubious as the duties of the office were explained to him and the meaning of the various flags was clearly stated.

"In case of danger, with a train coming, of course you wave the red flag," said his friend, proceeding with his explanation. A hard old hand grasped his arm.

"Man, dear, it'll never do," said Patrick, shaking his head solemnly. "I could never trust mesilf to wave a red flag whin there was a green wan handy."—Youth's Companion.

No Interest in Ailments.

Of course it happened in Chicago, where the general breeziness of the west is shared by the waiters in the restaurants.

A gentleman prominent in judicial circles had entered an eating house, and was immediately approached by one of these knights of the napkin, who remarked cheerily:

"I have deviled kidneys, pigs' feet and calves' brains."

"Have you?" replied the jurist, coolly. "Well, what are your ailments to me? I came here to eat."—Youths' Companion.

Generosity.

Aunt Hannah—Oh, I don't think Amanda would do such a mean thing as that. I have always heard people say Amanda was generous to a fault.

Uncle George—When the fault happens to be hers, she is; not otherwise, not otherwise.—Boston Transcript.

When "Bob" Evans Leads the German

Boston Globe.

Admiral "Bob" Evans is not a dancing man, but while Prince Henry is over here he will lead the German.

TURNED OUT TRUE.

Coffee Drinking Responsible.

"At a dinner party a number of years ago a physician made this statement: 'Coffee drinking is responsible for more ills than any other one thing, but it is impossible for me to make my patients believe it.'

Neither would I believe him, but continued to drink my coffee with sweet content. After a time I became aware of the fact that I was frequently lying awake nearly all night without any apparent reason, and the morning found me tired out and nervous.

The insomnia increased, then came a dull pain at the base of the brain and severe pressure at my heart. My outside work was given up for I could hardly bear the little fatigue of the day. 'Nervous prostration brought on by overwork,' the Doctor said. I thought of the words of old Dr. Bagley, 'Coffee is the poison that is responsible,' etc., etc.

I had heard of Postum Food Coffee and determined to try it. The first cup was so weak and flat that it was not fit to drink. The next time it was prepared I looked after it myself to see that the directions were followed properly. The result was a revelation; I found it a delicious beverage.

The cure was not wrought in a day but little by little my nerves became strong, the pain ceased, and again I could sleep like a tired child.

I am now completely restored to health by Postum Food Coffee used in place of ordinary coffee, have regained the fresh complexion of girlhood, and I can realize the truth of the old Doctor's statement. I wish people could understand that truth before they permit coffee to break them down.

I have known of several others who have been restored to health by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee. Please do not publish my name, but I am willing to answer letters of inquire if stamp is inclosed." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

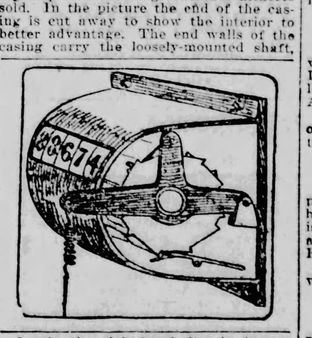
INCREASES THE LIGHT.

In homes where gas and electricity are not available for lighting purposes recourse must be had to kerosene lamps or candles, the former probably being in more general use. For general lighting of the room either light answers fairly well, but for reading or other use, where a strong light is needed, they do not prove so satisfactory. To improve the quality of the light and con-

centrate its rays in the desired direction the simple little invention here illustrated has just been placed on the market. It consists of an adjustable wire support for suspending a magnifying or light increasing lens from the upper end of the chimney of an ordinary kerosene lamp, the lens being brought on a level with the flame, in order that the rays of light emanating therefrom may be gathered up by the glass and concentrated on the paper or work of the person seated nearby. William H. Kimball, of Boston, Mass., is the inventor.

IMPROVED AUTOMATIC COUNTER

The complicated mechanism hitherto necessary to automatic counting machines has had a great deal to do with the high price at which they are held, as a considerable amount of accurate gearing was necessary to actuate the counters correctly. In the register here shown the mechanism has been simplified to such a degree that it can no longer be used as an excuse for high cost; in fact, this machine can be sold cheap enough to bring it within reach of many printers and others who could not afford the higher-priced counting machines hitherto sold. In the picture the end of the casing is cut away to show the interior to better advantage. The end walls of the casing carry the loosely-mounted shaft,



and only the right-hand disc is fast to the shaft. The tilting arm is loosely pivoted and is provided with a weight at the rear to return the lever after the revolution of the press, or other machine has drawn it down. At each downward stroke a pawl on the vertical arm of the lever revolves the unit disc one notch, the remaining discs remaining stationary by reason of the locking bar shown beneath the disc. On each disc there is a projecting pin, and each locking bar has a projecting finger extending in line with the path of the pin on the next disc. As the pin engages the finger it depresses the locking bar clear of the notch, and the disc being free it revolves one point with the shaft, being actuated by its own weight and frictional contact with the shaft. Thus at each complete revolution of a disc its pin releases the locking bar of the next higher disc long enough for it to move forward one notch, when the bar again locks it until the pin has made its next revolution. Harry R. Heal, of Camden, N. J., is the inventor.

Illustrated by a Baby.

An aged clergyman lectured on New Year's night in Manayunk upon the topic, "Good Resolutions." It was an eloquent lecture. The audience laughed at the proper moments, and at the proper moments it was melted almost to tears. But suddenly a little baby that lay in its mother's arms began to cry. Its wailings grew louder and louder, and the voice of the lecturer had some difficulty in making itself heard above the uproar. The young mother then very wisely got up and departed with her child, whereupon the lecturer said: "I do not object to crying children. I was a child once myself, and I am sure that I cried then, too. Still, crying children are, in my opinion, like the good resolutions upon which I am speaking to you. They should always be carried out."

His View.

Uncle Josh—Then the anti-expansionists think the constitution oughter foller the flag?

Uncle Hiram—Yes; for the purpose of bringin' the flag home an' makin' it stay there.—Puck.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

A SWELL AFFAIR

Is the acknowledged remedy for toothache. Apply to cavity or surface. Instant relief. Why suffer? Insist on DENT'S; substitutes are worthless. All druggists, or by mail, 15c. C. S. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Diseased Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—I cannot help keep telling the readers of The Blade who are troubled so much with diseased pigs to let them out to the ground as soon as possible, or shovel sod and dirt and gravel into the pen or where they can have access to it; also give them wood ashes and decayed wood. Also give a little salt and sulphur in their feed. I have had a trial of all those diseases in pigs, and experience taught me, in order to have healthy hogs, they must have the ground, and I have sold as many as $200 worth in one year. Keeping them shut in and feeding grain are sure to bring on diseases of different kinds—diarrhoea, fits, bunches and loss of use of limbs. Try this simple remedy and learn for yourself.—G. H., Corry, Pa.

Black Leg and Anthrax.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of January 23, B. L. H., of Joubert, S. D., spoke of blagleg and anthrax. I should like him to explain the difference between the two, for in this part of the world cattle and horses are raised exclusively, and everybody calls it blackleg if one dies. There are so many different forms—no two cases alike. B. L. H. also said to vaccinate was a sure cure. I think he is wrong, for I have had calves die which were vaccinated.—J. F. S., Lakeside, Nebraska.

Blackleg in Calves.

Editor Blade:—I see a number of inquiries for a cure for blackleg in calves. As I think a preventive better than a cure, I will give mine, which I got from an old stock-raiser more than 25 years ago, and never knew it to fail. To grow a good calf, get the right kind to start with. While on pasture get it to eating whole oats, and give one teaspoonful of flour sulphur twice a week with grain. Whole oats is the best grain for a calf, as it is a bone and muscle-maker. Do not feed corn in any shape, as that makes fat, and fat is the running mate to blackleg. Calves fed in this way (other cares to be looked after), will be free from lice, sleek and hearty.—S. D., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

That Poisoned Wound.

Editor Farmstead:—If A. W. R., in your issue of January 16, will go for that poisoned wound with blue vitriol, he can soon get to the bottom of it. Make a solution of one ounce of vitriol to eight ounces of water. If that don't get there fast enough, apply the dry vitriol. Don't be afraid; it will not eat the leg off.—D. H. S., Howard, N. Y.

Canada Thistles.

Editor Farmstead:—My neighbor had much trouble with Canada thistles. He got a hardwood plank, oak I presume, ten feet long, and bolted a sharp iron on the bottom of the plank, the iron being two or three inches wide, very sharp on the bottom, so as to cut or scrape the ground very close. He put a tongue in the plank, put two horses on the scraper, and scraped the ground every week all summer. This plan has been a success. He killed every thistle, as far as he knows, in one summer. They had spread to cover a quarter acre.—F. Y., Redfield, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is the way I fixed a patch of Canada thistles. I went to work and pulled up every one I could find. In a few days I went around and looked after them again. I kept at them all summer, every few days and pulled them up as fast as one stuck its head out. That was the last of them. It has been two or three years since, and you cannot find one left.—Reader, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—While visiting in Litchfield, O., I learned from a reliable farmer that crude oil poured upon the thistles is a sure killer. The oil used was called lubricating oil, but carbon oil will answer the same purpose.—C. E. R., Oberlin, O.

Alfalfa.

Editor Farmstead:—In the issue of The Blade of Jan. 23, W. C. McCook, Neb., told about alfalfa in Nebraska making from three to four crops every year. Can some one tell me whether alfalfa seed is gathered, as I want some of the seed to sow on my farm. Please give me some information.—A. B. P., Laneview, Tenn.

Any dealer in seeds can supply alfalfa seed.—Ed. Farmstead.

What Ailed Her?

Editor Farmstead:—I have just lost a fine Shropshire ewe. She was sick but two days. Her pulse was 120, and I couldn't reduce it any with aconite, neither could I get her bowels to move. When I dissected her, I found everything all right so far as I could tell, but her liver. That was a very light color, and I could pick it all to pieces without any effort. Would anything have helped her?—D. A. S., Howard, N. Y.

Jack Rabbits Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me where I can procure some jack rabbits? I want them alive, so as to turn them loose in this part of the country.—P. D., Andoon, N. Y.

The only way would be to get some one living in the jack rabbit belt to obtain some for you.

Smutty Seed Wheat.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please inform me through the Farmstead how to treat seed wheat for smut—that is, in what proportion to mix the vitriol and how to put it on the wheat?—H. E., Fremont, Neb.

Would it not be better to buy seed wheat not affected with smut?—Editor.

Lime for Corn.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please answer in your valuable paper the following: Is lime good for corn, and how much should be used per acre? Is it better for land than other fertilizer? Will it pay to buy it and pay $1.10 per barrel to put on land? Will it help grass? Please answer soon.—L. D. S., Slaty Fork, W. Va.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I see that A. D., of Saugerties, N. Y., asks for a worm recipe for horses. Take one peck of hardwood ashes, sifted; one pint of air slacked lime; mix all together and feed two tablespoonfuls night and morning in dry feed. I have used it for twenty years.—F. J. H., Union City.

For Girdled Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Replying to the inquiry in The Blade for a remedy for rabbit girdled trees. If the wood is not injured, the tree can be saved, even if completely girdled, by covering the wound with wax and binding with cloth, provided it is done before the wood becomes dry.

If the wood is injured it can be saved by bridge grafting. This is done by taking scions longer than the gap by an inch or two; whittle the ends wedge-shaped and slip the ends under the bark on each side of the break; bind them tight, and cover with wax.

If the trees are only one year set, they will hardly be worth the trouble, unless very rare and valuable. Better dig up and set new, and protect them next time. Do not put any mixture on the trees; wrap them with paper, constalks, etc.—W. M. H., Atlanta, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Even if girdled clear around, the trees can be saved. Wait until the bark will peel very freely in the spring; cut a small limb, long enough to go below the wound and above; sharpen from one side, both ends alike; put your scions low enough to get good, fresh wood, also above. Lay your scion on the bark above and below the wound; mask each side of it; then cut out a strip of bark at each end; now put your scion in; take a tack and tack it at each end; then put grafting wax in each end; exclude all air by making the wax firm. Insert three or four scions, according to the size of the tree.—L. G. S., Portland, N. Y.

Grafting Wax for the Above.

Editor Farmstead:—I give you a recipe for grafting wax, which also makes one of the best of salves for cuts, bruises and sores that ever was used. I have used it for years. Here is the recipe: One pound of beeswax, six pounds of rosin and one pint of linseed oil. You can make more or less as you see fit. Melt all together; turn a little at a time into a tub of water; oil your hands well and the more you work it the better.—L. G. S. Portland, N. Y.

A Cracked Cistern.

Editor Farmstead:—I note inquiries about mending cracked cisterns. It is a very easy job to fix a crack in a cistern. Take a thin chisel and cut about one inch wide on each side of the crack, and, if it is brick, cut two inches into the brick. Then take coarse sand two parts, and Portland cement one part; mix dry until it is all the same shade; then wet and fill the crack with it. Press it in hard, and whitewash the whole cistern with cement.—R. T., Lamont, Mich.

Ayrshire Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one who knows give me, through your valuable paper, a full description of the Ayrshire cattle, and tell how they compare with the Jersey for butter?—A. C. P., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Lice on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is my recipe for lice on cattle: Mix two ounces salts of tartar, two ounces arsenic in three gallons of rain water; bring to a boil and then set by for use when cool. A small oil can is a nice thing to apply it with, squirting it on the neck and parts infested. A little will do the work without injury to the animal.—D. E., Weedsport, N. Y.

Buckwheat in Illinois.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one living there please tell me if buckwheat can be raised in Central Illinois? what time to sow? how can it be thrashed? and what kind of soil is best?—J. A. M., Creston, Iowa.

Wounded Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—One of my horses got tangled up in the harness last summer; the trace got wound around his foot, and cut quite deep in the flesh, or, in other words, burnt it quite bad. It was very hard to heal up; his leg swelled, but he was not lame. I have worked him more or less since. Every little while his leg swells, and he becomes lame. Will some of your readers kindly tell me what is best to do?—Old Subscriber, Douglas, Mich.

How to Drench Cattle.

Drench in the mouth, but don't raise the head above the level of the body, as you may run medicine in windpipe and cause suffocation.

Don't pull on the tongue, lest you may injure it or destroy the power of retraction, and the cow's tongue will protrude from the mouth useless and be an obstruction to mastication.

Use a small horn or bottle and only one-half pint at one dreych or at one time. Avoid large doses; just a swallow at a time.

I will send diagram of stomach to prove the value of my theory:

COMPARTMENTS OF THE STOMACH OF RUMINANTS.

a. Rumen, or first compartment.
b. Reticulum, or second compartment.
c. Omasum, of third compartment.
d. Abomasum, or fourth compartment.
e. Esophagus, or gullet.
f. Entrance to the intestines, or pylorus.

A drench enters the stomach at (e) the first portion of the stomach given through the mouth. Don't hold head too high, or the cow may strangle or inhale the drench, causing trouble and great agony.

Never drench a hog. If you ever do so by force it will be dead by the time you get through the operation.—E. H. B., St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Butter Won't Come.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me how to make the butter come? We have churned two days, but can't bring butter yet.—Reader, Egg Harbor, Wis.

Teosinte.

Editor Farmstead:—Teosinte is recommended very highly as a forage plant. Can any of The Blade readers give some information about it? Is it easily eradicated after once started?—H. P. C., Van Alstyne, Tex.

Teosinte is a Mexican name of a strong-growing perennial grass (euchlaena luxurians), closely allied to Indian corn, and resembling it in its tassel of male flowers and broad leaves. It grows to a height of 10 feet, and a single plant often sends up 100 stems. It is a native of Guatemala, and is cultivated in the southern United States for green fodder. We shall be glad to have any reader give the further information asked for.

Animal Smell.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me what will take the animal smell off hides after they are tanned?—E. C.

Lampas.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me what will cure lampas in my horse, when burning has failed? It seems to be all over him, and he stands and rubs all the time.—B. B. F., Turnan, Va.

They Have Ringworm.

Editor Farmstead:—To V. S. W., Wolf Glade, Va.: Your cattle have ringworm. Mix one tablespoonful of sulphur, one tablespoonful of lard, and one-fourth pint of coal oil. Apply once daily with a small paint brush until cured.—F. L. C., Royleston, Ill.

MEDICINE FOR SWINE AND POULTRY.

Washington, Ind., February 2, 1901.

I must tell you of your great Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and what it has done for me. A sow of mine with little pigs took fever and her milk dried up. I did everything in my power to save her, but she was so bad that I lost all hope. By this time she could not make a noise. My wife happened to think of the Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine she had on hand for her fowls and we gave the sow a drench of it and from that very time she began to mend and now she has ten fine healthy pigs. I shall never be without Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. My wife calls it her right bower in raising chickens, ducks and turkeys. LOUIS GASSER.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has become practically indispensable to the successful breeders of hogs or chickens or any other domestic stock that is kept for pleasure or profit. It now takes front rank among American stock remedies. Breeders understand that if hogs get sick they lose more flesh in a day than they can gain in a week. And weight regulates the value of hogs. Sick chickens will not lay eggs. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is what its name signifies, a stock and poultry medicine—a medicine which stimulates and regulates the animal digestion. It keeps stock and poultry healthy and profitable. Why not try the medicine Louis Gasser found so satisfactory?

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound, air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $3.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.

BLOOD ALBUMEN By express, 40 cents per lb. 5 lbs. for $1, you pay expressage. Give express office and complete address with order. S. M. Knabenshue, 38 Schmidt Block, Toledo O.

CARE OF STOCK.

An Old Blade Reader Gives Some Useful Hints.

Editor Farmstead: Some one of my family has been a subscriber to The Blade for a number of years, dating back to D. R. Locke's time, and his famous Nasby Letters. I have been a steady reader the most of the time since, and I like it very much. I take great interest in the Farmstead and have read the inquiries of ailing stock, with symptoms that I am familiar with, and have thought of answering, giving a remedy for different ailments, as I have had much experience in the raising and care of different kinds of stock, including the nursing and doctoring of many sick ones in the neighborhoods where I have lived for the last twenty years, to say nothing of being raised by one who made it a life study, and who turned over to me hundreds of good, tried recipes which have been the means of saving me many dollars, as well as much suffering to the stock.

I wish to write a short article on the care of stock, to prevent sickness. The old adage runs, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and I have found it true. Much suffering and loss could be prevented if proper care were taken and a little good judgment exercised in regard to the right food given at the right time, in right quantities.

There are some farmers who have lived on a farm all their lives, who have never learned that there is a difference in the digestive organs of different animals; that an ox or cow has four stomachs, while a horse has but one small stomach. Therefore, a horse should be fed three times a day, while a cow will do better on two feeds a day, as she needs time to raise and re-chew her food.

Some people have an idea that a cow can chew her cud, and they must supply her with one, from various articles, such as peak, elder-bark, a dish-cloth, etc. The fact is, all healthy cows raise and re-chew their food, while a sick one seldom if ever does. If a cow gets sick, no matter what the cause may be, some think she must have the hollow horn; so they bore a gimlet hole in the horn and put in black pepper, etc.; but if the cow is a muley, or has been dehorned, they are at a loss to know what to do. The fact is there is no such disease. In other cases they will mix up a dose of a half dozen "heard of" remedies, which work against each other, such as lard, black pepper, butternut bark, salt pork, etc. Each neighbor that comes, recommends a different remedy, and it all goes down the poor beast's throat till she is doomed to die.

They should learn that different diseases have similar symptoms, but they should have different treatments. I have been called upon to administer to sick stock many times which would die if such treatment was continued, but which would get well of themselves if cause and conditions were changed. After locating the disease of a patient, I look for the cause. Sometimes I find it under the floor, which is near the ground and filled in with manure, solid and liquid, until the floor nearly floats with the stench, filled with disease germs. No wonder the animal is sick. I wonder that all in the barn are not. Sometimes it is one thing and sometimes another; but first remove the cause, then aid nature to throw off the disease.

The causes of diseases are numerous, one being impure water or improper watering. All stock should be watered twice a day, at least, so as not to fill the stomach too full of water at a time. Stock raisers ought to learn that all animals are as apt to take cold as a person, hence care should be taken to give proper exercise for many diseases start from a cold. A good deal of sickness among stock is caused by food itself, or the way it is fed, as in the case from Worcester Mills, W. A., in your issue of Jan. 16. The cause of the pigs' ailment is too much corn being fed in confinement to growing pigs. They are in the early stage of blind staggers. Let them out on the ground in suitable weather, and change their food to wheat and oats ground together fine, to which is added one part of wheat bran, fed in warm swill and milk, three times a day, in moderation. If wood is burned for fuel, take a pan of live coals, put in enough water to cover them; when cool throw into their pen. If coal is used for fuel, throw in ashes and all, every other day. They will get well and grow. I might add, in all cases keep the pen clean with a good wheat or oat straw bed, and a lick of clover hay daily.

Some call the hog a very dirty animal, when in fact it is his master who makes him dirty, for if given the chance, with proper care, he will be as clean as any other animal, and in no way will he thrive if not kept clean. Neither is a hog kept in a little filthy pen, wallowing in his own filth, fit for food.

A good stockman will have a watchful eye on all his stock daily, and a great deal of importance is implied in that word "watchful," for on that depends the health of his herd. He should see that their appearance is right, that they eat well, that they relish their food, that they digest that food, that their bowels don't get constipated or too lax, that they don't get lame or blemished. A stitch in time saves nine; have some simple remedy ever at hand and save dollars in warding off disease. Great care should be taken in changing food; it should be done gradually and with judgment. Corn or corn meal should form a very small portion of the food of any or all growing stock, and should never be fed alone, except in fattening hogs and then not in too warm weather. It is not the largest amount of grain that gives the best results. Get the blood pure, the system in proper condition, then half the grain will properly, will produce a greater gain, and add the oily, sleek coat of health to the animal.

In the case of a cow giving c

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Self-Registering Themometers.

C. G. H., North Adams, Mich.: There are two kinds of thermometers which register temperature. One is the thermograph. It consists of a hollow metal rod, one end fixed, the other attached to a series of levers. When the rod expands by heat or contracts by cold, the levers move, and a pen on the end varies its position on a sheet of paper, wound around a drum. This drum is driven by clockwork, and makes one revolution in seven days. The paper is ruled in degrees, and another cross-ruling is for hours; so the record shows the temperature at any time.

The other is called the maximum and minimum thermometer. It consists of two tubes mounted on one base, both horizontal. The one contains mercury. At a certain point the tube is constricted, making it very narrow. As the mercury expands, it moves along the tube, of course, as it would were it vertical; but when it contracts, the narrow part of the tube keeps the mercury beyond it from going back. So it marks the highest temperature to which the instrument is exposed. The other tube contains colored alcohol. At the end of the alcohol is a fine bit of steel wire, smaller than the one of the tube. When the alcohol contracts from cold, this steel draws back with it; but when the alcohol expands, it passes by the steel, leaving it in the tube at the point of lowest temperature.

Surnames.

"When, where and how did surnames come into use?"—J. J. H., Valparaiso, Indiana.

There were very few surnames in the British Isles before the Norman invasion under William the Conqueror, in A. D. 1066. Persons bore but one single name. By the middle of the 12th century it was deemed necessary that persons of rank should bear surnames, but even as late as the beginning of the 18th century many persons in Yorkshire had no surnames, and even now, in Staffordshire, it is said but few miners have them. Many surnames are derived from Christian names. Then the son of a man named John was called John's son, or Johnson and Jackson; other names of this kind are Williamson, Wilson, Thompson (Tom's son), etc. Many surnames are from occupations—such as Smith, Farmer, Miller, Brewer, Weaver, Webster, Walker, Driver, Sherman (Shear-man), Shepherd, etc. Many are derived from places, as Atwater, Lane, Underhill, Byfield, Wood, etc. Other names come from personal characteristics, as White, Black, Brown, Gray, Redd, Read, Reed, Little, Long, etc. Large volumes have been written on the subject, which is extremely interesting.

That Letter M.

"Why is the letter M stamped on the extreme lower part of the head of Liberty on the silver dollar? It is a very small letter and located just where the neck appears cut from the body."—C. E. G., Brunsley, Mo.

It is the initial of the word Morgan—the name of the designer who engraved the dies for the silver dollar, when its coinage was resumed, in 1878.

On Postal Cards.

"Is it a violation of the law to send a duun on a postal card through the mails?"—Reader, Moriah, Ill.

Paragraph 235 of the Postal Regulations is as follows:

"A postal card with a statement of account written thereon may be transmitted in the mails when it does not contain anything reflecting injuriously upon the conduct or character of another, or a threat of any kind, or any other matter forbidden by law."

Sunday.

G. H., Loudenville, W. V.: There is no law of the United States requiring the observance of Sunday as a day of rest. Such laws are the province of the different state legislatures. They have the power to declare holidays, and to impose a penalty for violation of such laws. We do not know that the law regarding Sunday may be in your state. Any justice of the peace, or lawyer, will inform you gladly.

Charles I.

F. M. G., Flinn, W. Va.: Charles I was the third son of James VI of Scotland and I. of England, and Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1600, and was executed in London, Jan. 30, 1649. He married, in 1625, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France, and his second wife, Maria de Medici. The couple had eight children, of whom six survived him, viz.: Charles and James, afterward Kings of England; Henry, duke of Gloucester; Mary, the wife of William II of Orange, and the mother of William III of England; Elizabeth, born in 1635, who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke castle, in 1650; and Henrietta Anna, who married Philip, duke of Orleans, from whom, through a daughter, is descended the present family of Italy. Charles, who ascended the throne as Charles II after the death of Cromwell, married Catherine of Brazanza, daughter of John IV. of Portugal, but had no children by her, though he had twelve illegitimate sons and daughters by various mistresses. James, who ascended the throne after Charles II, as James II, married Anna Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, in 1660. She died in 1671, and two years later he married Maria Beatrice Eleonora, a princess of the house of Este in Modena, by whom he had a son, James Francis Edward Stuart, known as the Pretender.

Oysters.

"I have been told that oysters are scavengers of the sea, subsisting on the filth therein. Is this true? If so, do you consider them fit to be eaten by man?"—W. W. G., Marion, O.

Your information is not correct. Oysters will not live in muddy or unclean water. They grow on rocky or clean sand sea bottoms. Their food consists of minute plants or animals brought to them by the currents. The lobster is to some extent a scavenger, eating decayed flesh, etc.; but the oyster is not.

The Sahara.

"Why does it not rain on the Sahara desert, and what causes an oasis?"—F. B. H., Smithville, O.

Wherever regular rains cease to fall, the desert begins. But there can be no fixed limit set to the movement of moisture-bearing clouds. In their relation to the desert region they advance or retreat, probably in cycles of years or centuries. So the borders of the desert are not well defined. And rain falls at rare intervals almost all over it, but in some sections more frequently than in others. The prevailing winds over the Sahara are either from the north or from the east. Those from the north lose most of their moisture crossing Europe. The Mediterranean sea is too narrow for them to absorb much in crossing, and this falls as rain on the mountains of Northern Africa. The same is true of the winds from the northeast and east, coming across Asia and the deserts of Arabia. Then, too, the surface of the Sahara gets very hot in the sunshine, and the air thus heated can hold more moisture than when it is cold.

Oases are generally depressions or valleys in a table land, resting on a bed of limestone, whose precipitous sides form the walls of the valley, whose soil is a stratum of sand or clay, retaining the water flowing from the surrounding cliffs.

The Capitol.

"Please tell us the size of the capitol building at Washington. How many stories high is it?"—G. R. M., Gordon, Neb.

The original capitol, which forms the central part of the structure as it now is, is 352 feet 4 inches long and 121 feet 6 inches deep, with a portico 160 feet wide on the east, and a projection 83 feet wide on the west. The present wings, or the two wings, placed at the north and south ends of the central building, each 44 feet from it, with connecting corridors 56 feet

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. Sophie Binns, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Fruitvale, Bal., Cured of Congestion and Inflammation of the Ovaries by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Eighteen months ago I was a pretty sick woman. I had felt for some months that I gradually grew weaker, but finally I had such severe pains I could hardly stand it. I had taken cold during menstruation and this developed into congestion of the ovaries and inflammation, and I could not bear to walk or stand on my feet. The doctor recommended an operation which I would not hear of. One of my friends advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** so I gave it a trial. Can you imagine my feeling when within two months I felt considerably better, my general health was improved, and my pains had entirely disappeared. I kept taking it six weeks more and am now enjoying the best of health, thanks to you. Yours truly, MRS. SOPHIE BINNS."

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

8 inches wide. The entire length of the capitol is 751 feet 4 inches, and the greatest depth, including porticoes and steps, is 348 feet. The ground covered by the building, not including courtyards, is 153,-112 square feet, or a little over 3½ acres. There is a basement and two stories above, though the halls of the House and Senate, Statuary hall and the Supreme Court room, occupy the two stories in height.

Tammany.

H. N. C., Ely, Mich.: In 1789 the Columbian Society was organized in New York city. In 1805 it was incorporated under the name of the Tammany society, the name being that of an Indian chief. Aaron Burr was one of its early members. Being in sympathy with him, the society entered politics to support him. It is recognized as Democratic in politics, and its field of greatest activity is in the local politics of New York. Its membership is very large, but a small clique of men controls it. They decide who shall be the nominees of the Democratic party for city offices, and if successful Tammany parcels out the appointive offices. Its overthrow at the polls last fall was because it was clearly proved that all houses of ill fame, saloons, gambling houses and all other vicious places in the city paid monthly for police protection. No doubt the time will come when Tammany will again control the city.

Carson's Wife.

Editor Question Bureau:—I note a question as to Kit Carson's wife. Carson married, and as I know, I thought I would answer the question. He married Rosita Cavirovious. She was a Mexican lady who lived in Taos.—E. J. B., Randolph, Pa.

Straits Settlement.

R. D. S., Dayton, Wash.: The Straits Stllements form a British colony, consisting of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Keeling Islands and Christmas Island. These are governed directly by the British crown. There are at the lower extremity of the Malay peninsula, a number of native dependent states—Perak, Selangor, Sungee, Ujeng, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang. These practically form a British protectorate. Their total area is 30,610 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 924,146. The principal products of these states are tin, rice, coffee, sugar, tea, cinchona and spices.

First American Locomotive.

A. M. C., Sulphur Springs, Ark.: The first locomotive constructed in the United States was built in 1830 by Peter Cooper, and it was used on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills. This was the first locomotive used in the transportation of passengers on this side of the Atlantic.

Two locomotives were, however, used before this in America, but they were built in England. The first was built by George Stevenson, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and arrived here in 1829. Shortly after that, a second, built by Foster, Rastrick & Co., Stourbridge, England, arrived. They had been ordered by the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, and were used to haul coal, on a short railroad built from the coal mines at Honesdale, Pa., to the canal.

Jefferson Davis.

"Please publish a short account of the capture and imprisonment of Jefferson Davis. What were the charges against him?"—J. R. W., Ashland, N. C.

Jefferson Davis, his wife and party were captured near Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865, by a body of Michigan cavalry under Lieut. Col. Pritchard. He was taken to Fortress Monroe, and kept in confinement for two years. On May 8, 1866, Mr. Davis was indicted for treason by an United States grand jury, in the district court at Norfolk, Va. On May 13, 1867, he was brought before the United States court at Richmond, on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in $100,000, the first name on the bail bond being that of Horace Greeley. He was never brought to trial, a nolle prosequi being entered by the government in his case in December, 1868, and he was also included in the general amnesty of that month.

Our Diplomats in Europe.

H. E. G., Glenfield, N. Y.: The diplomatic representatives of the United States in Europe are:

Ambassadors—To France, Horace Porter; Germany, Andrew D. White; Great Britain, Joseph H. Choate; Italy, Wm. V. L. Mayo; Russia, Charlemagne Tower.

Ministers—To Austria-Hungary, R. S. McCormick; Belgium, L. Townsend; Denmark, L. S. Swenson; Greece, C. S. Francis; Netherlands, Stanford Newell; Spain, Bellamy Storer; Portugal, Percival Loomis; Sweden and Norway, W. W. Thomas, Jr.; Switzerland, A. S. Hardy; Turkey, J. G. A. Leishman.

John Ruskin.

F. G. H., Aldine, Mich.: John Ruskin was the greatest fine arts critic Eng and ever produced. He was born in London in 1819. Graduating from Oxford, he devoted himself to the study of art. In 1843 he published the first volume of "Modern Painters, which attracted great attention from the brilliancy of its style and the eloquence of its descriptive passages. In 1846 the second volume was issued; ten years later the third, and in 1860 volume 4, and in 1860 the fifth. The work developed into a philosophical treatise on landscape painting. The collection of materials for this work involved long visits to continental Europe, especially the cities of Italy; and the contemplation of the more striking medieval buildings inspired Ruskin with the idea of a reform in domestic architecture. The result was two books—"Seven Lamps of Architecture and "The Stones of Venice. A number of minor works also appeared from his pen. In 1867 he was appointed Rede lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1869 was elected professor of the arts in the University of Oxford. He published also several courses of lectures to artisans and others.

Daniel Boone.

"Did Daniel Boone locate in Missouri and associate himself with Aaron Burr and Blennerhassett (or with any other person or persons) with the avowed or intended purpose of instituting an opposition government to that of the United States?"—I. U. M., Craig, Mo.

Daniel Boone was never in any way associated with Burr or Blennerhassett. He went to Misouri because, in his old age, he had been dispossessed by a legal quibble of his home in Kentucky. Strange to relate, he met with the same experience in Missouri, and when Congress had come to his relief with a grant of 850 acres, Daniel Boone would have died homeless and a pauper in the land he had claimed from the wilderness by a life of toil and peril.

Easter.

"Is it possible for Easter to come on an earlier date than the day on which it occurs this year?"—B. M. M., Claremont, N. C.

Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the spring equinox, which is always March 21, that full moon happen on a Sunday, the next Sunday is Easter day. Hence, Easter can never come earlier than March 22, or later than April 25. Easter comes this year on March 20. The earliest that it will come in this century is in 1913, when the moon happens on March 23—one day later than the earliest possible date.

Life of Christ.

"Please give me a history of Christ between the ages of 12 to 30. Does the Bible speak of him of that time? If so, please inform me where to find it."—M. F., Wilkie, Ala.

There is no possible way of doing this. All that is known of the life of Jesus is what is stated in the four gospels, and they tell us nothing whatever of this period of his life.

That "Elastic Clause."

"Please give the 'elastic clause' of the constitution, and state why it is so called."—J. M., Mattawan, Mich.

There is no clause recognized generally by that name. This question, we presume, stand, was proposed by some individual who prepared a series of questions for study clubs. We should be glad if some reader will tell us what clause is meant, and whether the name has any authority beyond the person who invented the question, which has been sent to us a number of times.

Andersonville Spring.

"Please inform me if a spring of pure water suddenly appeared in the Andersonville prison and if it is still flowing?"—J. A., Shawnee, O.

It is true that a strong spring of water suddenly appeared in Andersonville prison, and it is said to be still flowing. Previous to the appearance of this spring, the prisoners were obliged to get their drinking water from the filthy little creek which passed through the prison grounds, and in their efforts to get at the clearer water, on the side of the stockade from which it flowed, many prisoners got too near the dead line and were shot.

Gold Dust.

A. H., Rugby, N. D.: Gold occurs most frequently diffused like substance of solid rock, and very often in small quantity, compared with the bulk of the rock, that it is unprofitable to attempt to extract it. By the disintegration and crumbling of these rocks, the particles of gold are freed, and are washed down by the rains into streams. It being heavier than rock, it falls to the bottom, and is found in pockets in the rocky bottom of the streams, or lodged against projecting stones. It is found in dust, flattened scales, etc., of all shapes. Gold dust is simply very small particles of gold. Flour gold is still finer; it is so fine that it is impossible to separate it from the sand in which it is found.

Knights of Golden Circle.

E. J. C., Gatchel, Ind.: The Knights of the Golden Circle was a treasonable secret organization in the west in 1862, to hinder the draft of soldiers. After some changes, it became part of the Order of American Knights, organized by C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and P. C. Wright, of New York. Its objects were to defeat the draft, to encourage Union soldiers to desert, to aid the Confederates by giving them information, to recruit men for their army, and to establish a northwestern confederacy. In 1864 it had 350,000 to 500,000 members. With the close of the war, of course, it ended.

Geographical Center.

"Where is the geographical centre of the United States? Also where is the centre of population?"—S. W. S., Ada, O.

The center of population in 1900 was six miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana. It is difficult to say where the geographical center is. Exclusive of Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, it is near Kansas City. Adding Alaska, moves the center to a point west of San Francisco. As far as we know, no one has undertaken to establish the present geographical center, including the Philippines.

Tides and the Moon.

"Please explain the action the moon has as to high and low tides."—W. F., Rutland, Ill.

The tides of each day occur about 50 minutes later each. The time of high tide corresponds to the appearance of the moon in certain positions. The tide rises for about six hours, remains stationary for about twenty minutes, then falls for six hours, and then begins to rise again. Thus there are two high tides and two low tides every twenty-four hours and a little more. The high tide follows the moon around the globe, and is caused by the attraction of the moon. On the other side, the high tide is accounted for by supposing that the mass of the earth being nearer the moon, is more strongly attracted, and is thus drawn away from the waters on the further side.

Islands From Spain.

"What other islands besides Porto Rico did Spain cede to the United States at the close of the war?"—J. D., A., Durand, Wis.

The language of the treaty of peace, made in Paris, on this point is as follows:

"Article II.—Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones." (Cuba is treated of in the first article.)

"Article III.—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines." (Here follows the boundaries.)

If your question refers to the islands other than Porto Rico in the West Indies, they are merely small islands lying off the coast of Porto Rico, and belonging thereto.

Miscellaneous.

C. D., Goodland, Ind.: We never saw it.

R. K., Bristol, Ind.: We have nothing of the kind.

E. J. H., North Baltimore, O.: We most certainly do not know.

M. K., Oakland, Ill.: We don't know what is meant by Kusin.

A. G. F., Purdy, Mo.: We are sorry to say we do not know.

J. C., Zolfo Springs, Fla.: We don't think the case has been tried.

J. S., Richardson, Wash.: We have not a full list of Confederate generals.

J. C., Hall Prairie, O.: Cigarette paper is purer than ordinary tissue paper.

C. B. D., Corbet, Va.: Both forms are in use, and therefore both are correct.

T. B. W., Birchwood, Tenn.: We do not know. Never heard of the publication.

J. E. C., Krum, Tex.: We never heard the term, and have no idea as to its meaning.

C. E. R., Oberlin, O.: Jacob A. Riis pronounces his name as though it were spelled Rice.

C. V. S., Tiffin, O.: We do not know. You will have to inquire of the postoffice department.

J. A. W., Garner, N. C.: We are sorry but we know nothing whatever about the weather prophet.

S. P., Warsaw, Ind.: We regard Dowie as a fraud, pure and simple, trading on the ignorance of his dupes.

E. H. W., Kahoka, Mo.: The Boers began the war. We can not discuss again the complex causes of that struggle.

S. M. U., Hoyle, N. C.: The Josephite Mormons have never practiced polygamy, but the Utah Mormons, or Brighamites, have.

J. L. T., Fickens, W. Va.: We are sorry to say we do not know. Why not ask the information of the makers of the graphophone?

E. D. H., Hinkleville, W. Va.: Samuel Osgood was the first postmaster-general of the United States, serving from 1789 to 1791.

J. M., Lickingville, Pa.: The Question Bureau a few weeks ago, had an answer as to citizenship of women. Kindly look it up in your file.

A. G. M., Zebra, O.: We published a list of commanders of the Army of the Potomac about three months ago. Please refer to your files.

L. G. S., Elizabeth, Ind.: Only a few weeks ago we printed an answer explaining Marconi's wireless telegraphy. Please look it up in your Blade.

F. E. B., Ber, O.: The legal holidays in Ohio are: All Sundays, New Year's, Washington's, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Blade Reader, Baders, Ill.: The government owns all navigable waters. Write to the Secretary of War, Wasington, D. C., and inquire.

J. O., Pinckney, Mich.: We do not know if it is important. Inquire by letter of "Postmaster-General, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C."

C. A. W., Big Prairie, Mich.: The salary of the vice president is $8,000 per year. There were two General Braggs—one Union, one Confederate, which do you mean?

Reader, Smithfield, O.: There is an invention by which it is believed it will be possible to telephone across the Atlantic through the cables, but it has not yet been tested.

C. M., Bear Lake, Mich.: Have some geologist examine your land for evidences. You can get track of some one by addressing the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

W. W. T., Genoa, Va.: "Lost Man's Lane," by Anna Katherine Green, is published in book form, and any bookseller or newsdealer can order it for you through the American News Co.

W. W., Whitmore Lake, Mich.: Bryn Mawr is pronounced Brin to rhyme with din, fin, etc.; Mawr, the aw with the sound of a in arm. We do not know anything about the school you name.

H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.: No one can tell at this time, but a few hundred years historians will be able to see the results of McKinley's statesmanship, and give him his true place in our history.

N. J. M., Hoodville, Pa.: The Patent Office Gazette, published weekly, contains plans and specifications of every patent issued. Any newsdealer can order it for you through the American News Co.

W. H. S., Elkins, W. Va.: No process for tempering or hardening copper has been discovered. There is no reward offered, but the process could be sold for a good sum.

R. R., Lodge, Tenn.: There are fourteen men named Fitch who have been of enough note to have their lives given in biographical dictionaries. Tell us something more, so that we may know which you mean.

U. S., Fond du Lac, Wis.: There are two distinct societies—the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution. The corresponding secretary of the first is Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, 902 F st., Washington, D. C. Of the second, Mrs. Geo. B. Wallis, jr., 156 Fifth avenue, New York. Write to them.

L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.: Any physician can show you advertisements of the makers of genuine X-ray machines, in medical journals. We have never seen a "cheap" X-ray machine.

W. P., Galion, Mich.: There has never been a concerted effort of the Jews to return to Palestine. The vast majority of them do not desire to return. The land is largely sterile, and could not support a large population.

Reader, West Canaan, N. H.: The Philippines belong to the United States as freely and completely as does Alaska or Hawaii, or Porto Rico, or New Mexico. They are under the direct control of congress, which has full power to legislate for them, and give them such a form of government as it may prefer. This is the gist of the supreme court decisions.

W. L., Emerald, Wis.: In Genesis ii, 3, the reason for the Sabbath is given as being as in that day God had rested from his work of creation. The Jews kept the seventh day as the Sabbath, as commanded in Exodus xx:11. Sunday is celebrated by Christians because it is the day on which Christ rose from the tomb.

J. A. B., Ether, N. C.: There are two gallons—that of dry measure and that of liquid measure. The bushel contains 2150.4 cubic inches. The liquid gallon contains 231 cubic inches. Ten gallons of either are more than a bushel.

J. T. P., Cheyenne, Kan.: Of course it is impossible to tell what the revenues of the postoffice will be this year. How can one tell how much postage people are going to pay? For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the postal revenues were $111,631,192, and the expenditures $115,554,-520.

G. D. S., Snehomish, Wash.: Such laws are not within the province of congress to enact. Most of the state legislatures have enacted laws giving old soldiers peddling privileges. Any lawyer or justice of the peace can tell you whether there is such a law in your state.

I Will Cure You
IF YOU ASK IT.

Send no money, but say which book you need. It will tell you what I spent a lifetime in learning. Pray don't let doubt or prejudice keep you from asking for it.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

No other physician ever made such an offer, and none ever will. But I have furnished this remedy to 555,000 sick ones on just those terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it, because they were cured. I know now what this remedy will do.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves; those nerves from which each vital organ gets the power to act. No other treatment does that; and most of these diseases positively cannot be cured in any other way. Won't you write a postal to learn why?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 58, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

CHARLESTON'S EXPOSITION

The Fair in the Full Tide of Success—Beauty of the Buildings.

The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition is fairly launched and everything moving grandly. The general plan of the grounds is beautifully laid out and presents a pleasing picture. The central and more imposing building is the Cotton Palace, on the left is a colonnade extending to the Palace of Manufactures, and on the right the same effect leads to the Palace of Agriculture. Between these buildings and in connection with the colonnades, are the government exhibits, postoffice; and one of the most interesting and pleasing resting places along the colonnade is the room occupied by the Southern Railway company.

These buildings all form a semicircle around a garden of exquisite beauty, a lake of clear water, at the edge of which many mermaids basking in the sunshine, fishes and water lilies, all in plaster, yet wonderfully realistic, give a pleasing effect. In the cup of each lily around the lake is a colored globe, and at night, as the brilliant lights are turned on the buildings, the scene is made more grandly enchanting by the effects so artistically produced by the landscape gardener.

Over the Grounds.

The palmettoes scattered here and there with the majestic live oaks, whose massive limbs reach far out to clasp another of equal sublimity on the opposite driveway, the clear white statuary, all combine to make a picture of wonder and admiration. Then, aside from the general effect, is the Auditorium on the left of the main entrance. The interior of the Auditorium is one mass of draped flags of all nations. The seating and the arrangement of boxes with good stage effects, make it one of the most satisfactory auditoriums seen at any exposition. The great pipe organ is as grand as the one heard at Buffalo. Beyond the Auditorium is the Cuban building, which promises to be as interesting and popular as it was at the Pan-American exposition. Then comes the ever-popular Midway.

Entering the exposition grounds, on your right you first come to the Administration building. The next is the Maryland mansion. Crossing by a unique bridge, you step on the veranda, with its white column presenting a real southern appearance. Everyone is welcome here. Not far from the Maryland is the New York state building, "a thing of beauty."

Old Liberty Bell.

Standing out like a pure white cloud in the blue heavens is the Philadelphia building. It has the appearance of the days of '76. Its simplicity is its redeeming feature.

Entering through an oval-shaped hall, you soon find yourself standing by the Old Liberty Bell. Visitors always stand in silence with bowed heads for a few moments, then pass on, each feeling that he has not alone read a history of the past, but that he is better fitted to take his place in the future affairs of the nation.

The entrance to the race course is next in order. From 2 p. m. until 5:30 the excitement here is intense. The grand stand is always crowded. With an excellent track and good horses, the racing at the exposition is an attraction all appreciate. The Art Gallery is thought to be the finest building on the grounds. It contains as fine a collection as that at Buffalo, with many choice and historical paintings lent by some of Charleston's oldest families.

The Pennsylvania building is the largest and grandest at the Exposition. It occupies a prominent site and its large rooms and courts, verandas and observatory make it a popular place for visitors. Pennsylvania has redeemed herself from the showing made at Buffalo in the way of a building.

The Mines and Forestry have a very oddly shaped building, yet it enables the many exhibits to be placed in pleasing positions.

The negro building is one of wide attraction. Each department shows care has been taken, not only to show what is done by the colored people, but also that they have sought to assist as much as possible to insure the general success of the exposition.

The Louisiana Purchase building is always open to the public. It is on a river bank surrounded by the large live oaks, and spacious lawns.

Illinois has erected a grandly inviting home near the Cincinnati building. Each place is very popular, and the public is ever welcome.

The work done by the Woman's Board of the Exposition, is receiving many glowing tributes. Establishing themselves in an old plantation mansion on the banks of the Ashley river, a home containing all the colonial characteristics of 200 years back, the women have filled the old mansion, from attic to cellar, with historical relics. Here and there are delightful little tea corners, furnished with bits of furniture used by distinguished statesmen one to two hundred years ago. In this building all prominent visitors are entertained.

The Guatemala building is a curio, in architecture. It is far from beautiful, yet is intensely interesting. The Fisheries building attracts great crowds daily. Transportation and Machinery hall is reached by such a picturesque route the distance is never considered. Venice of America as at Buffalo will prove its popularity and educate the public on Venetian art.

Crowds are now coming from the southern states and every train from the north brings many visitors.

BRILLIANTS.

Have little care that life is brief
And less that art is long;
Success is in the slightest,
Though fame is in the song.
—Bliss Carman.

How perfect the day and how sweet!
Over me, limitless heavens of blue,
Close to me leaves that the winds sift through,
And the one sweet song that the wind and the leaves repeat
Till the mild, hushed meadows listen, crowned with delight,
And the hilltops ring with the night!
—Elizabeth G. Roberts.

Thy glory alone, O God, is the end of all that I say;
Let it shine in every deed, let it kindle the fires that I pray;
Let it burn in my innermost soul, till the shadow of self pass away,
And the light of thy glory, O God, be unveiled in the dawning of day.
—Frederick George Scott.

You ask for fame or power?
Then up, and take for text—
"This is my hour,
And not the next, nor next."
—George Frederick Cameron.

Shield and buckler, hang them up,
Drape the standard on the wall,
I have drained the mortal cup
To the lees, drega and all.
When our work is done 'tis best,
Brother, best that we should go—
I am weary, let me rest,
I am weary, lay me low.
—Adam Lindsay Gordon.

Forget not, but forgive!
Alas, too late I cry
We are two ghosts that had a chance to live,
And lost it, she and I.
—Arthur Symons.

The Anglomaniac.

Cholly (at the table)—Well, here's to the new year!

Gussie—But, dear boy! It is only 9 o'clock! It won't be 1902 for three hours yet!

Cholly (impressively)—Not heah, in America, of course, old fellah! But, remember, according to the difference in time, it is already 1902 in Lunnon, don't-cherknow! Here's to the new year in Lunnon!—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for February 16.—The Second Persecution. Acts v:25-42. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Instruction.

GROWING FAVOR.—The death of Ananias and Sapphira turned the thoughts of all to the apostles, who were thereafter regarded with peculiar favor. They wrought many miracles among the people who crowded to Jerusalem from neighboring cities in great numbers, bringing the sick that they might be healed. The scenes witnessed in the time of Christ were reproduced. So great was the superstitious reverence for Peter, at that time the head of the apostolic college, that many supposed there were curative virtues in his shadow. This great popularity aroused the high priest and those who were with him, and the apostles were arrested and thrust into prison. The intention was to bring them before the council on the following day, but the angel of the Lord delivered the prisoners and set them to preaching in the temple. When the officers went to bring the men into court they were surprised to find the prison locked but empty.

GENTLE ARREST (Verses 25 and 26).—The escape of the apostles from prison in this miraculous manner, when it was reported to the high priest, caused great surprise. These strange supernatural occurrences baffled the wisdom and power of the authorities, and to one could tell what would be the outcome. To increase the perplexity, one entered and reported that the men who had been shut up were in the temple teaching the people. Here was a brave defiance of all restrictions, an appeal to the populace in utter disregard of restraints laid upon them. The guardians of religious worship did not relinquish their purpose to exercise the control which the law had placed in their hands, but they were forced to proceed in a very gentle way. The people had become an element to be reckoned with. They gathered about the preachers with enthusiasm and were ready to defend them. The officers, fearing they might be stoned by the indignant hearers (Matt. xxi:26), proceeded to make the arrest with extreme caution.

TIMID QUESTION (Verses 27 and 28).—When the apostles were seated before the Sanhedrim, the perturbation of that august court was greatly increased. What can be done with these men? What is prudent to do in the face of growing popularity? What is it possible to do with men who fear nothing, whom God protects, whom prison walls cannot silence? And yet it was necessary to make a show of power, and the rulers fall back upon a reassertion of their prerogatives which had been disregarded. It was with much timidity that they questioned, "Did we not straitly command you not to teach?" How dare you disobey us? That was the spirit below the question (Acts iv:18). But there was more than disrespect to authority. The city was being filled with the doctrine, and the converts were daily multiplying. The authorities saw plainly that if the work continued, they would be held responsible for the death of Jesus—they would be accounted murderers (Matt. xxvii:25).

BRAVE REPLY (Verses 29 to 32).—There was no trembling in that band of apostles that day as they were arraigned before the high court of Israel. Peter, speaking for all, made replies displaying remarkable courage. He first repelled and rejected the authority that attempted to restrain their speech, declaring that they ought to obey God, what he had said before (Acts iv:19). He is a bad case when the church interposes between a man and his duty made known by the Almighty. Peter then reaffirmed what he had preached on several occasions, the things which were most offensive to the Sanhedrim—that they had killed Jesus, that God had raised him from the dead, that he had been exalted to be a prince and Saviour, to give repentance for change of heart and life to Israel, that the apostles and the Holy Ghost were witnesses to the truthfulness of these statements. In all this there was no argument. It was not a time for discussion. Testimony was all that was attempted, all that was admissible (Acts i:8).

WISE COUNSEL.—(Verses 33 to 39.)—There were good and wise men in the Sanhedrim, whose hearts beat in sympathy with the right and whose voices were raised against all injustice. One of the most influential of these was Gamaliel, a doctor of the law. This man had a school in Jerusalem where the apostle Paul received his education (Acts xxii:3). This renowned teacher was the son of Rabbi Simeon and grandson of the celebrated Hillel. By his talents and connection he had obtained great favor with the people. When the council was deliberating upon the punishment to be inflicted upon the apostles Gamaliel stood up and urged a lenient policy. This remarkable course, at a time when rage was so strong, has been variously interpreted. It has been thought that, as he was called by the persecuting parties were Sadducees, (Acts v:17), he found this a favorable time to defend the doctrine of the resurrection, preached by the apostles and believed by himself.

FORMER LEADERS.—(Verses 36 to 37.) However this may be, there is in the narrative an assigned motive that was adequate to prompt his action. He remembered that Theudas and previously others aspired to religious leadership, and cited their course to show that there was no reason to fear in the present instance. Two of these were mentioned who otherwise would never have been known in connection with the Christ. Of course all men who oppose the right fights against God, all to no purpose. (Isa. viii. 10.) It follows, therefore, that in either case, it was wise to wait and let the future determine whether the apostles were doing good work or a bad work. The council agreed with Gamaliel and called the apostles to give decision but with commands and whips.

JOYFUL SUFFERING.—(Verses 41 and 42.) Eleven men, perhaps twelve, (Acts i:26), filed out of the council room into the streets of Jerusalem released from custody, free to pursue their calling as ministers of Christ, but scarred with what would have been a reproach to some, the consciousness that they had been under arrest, and their backs smarting from the blows of the cruel bastinado. Not more than forty stripes could be laid on each under the law (Deut. xxv:3), but that was sufficient to produce much discomfort and suffering. But they went out with rejoicing, conscious that they had committed no offense and that they were worthy to suffer. They remembered the Master's words (Matt. x:17-18), and considered that they had come into fellowship with him and with the noble prophets and martyrs. Strengthened by their sufferings they resumed their work, preaching and teaching Jesus Christ daily in the temple.

FINAL THOUGHTS.—It is a bad cause that resorts to persecution. The Jewish officials by their treatment of the apostles confessed their weakness and error. It is interesting to notice how responsive are the poor and lowly, and how jealous are the learned men who are in high station. Nothing makes a man so brave as the consciousness of his own rectitude. (Prov. xxviii:1.) Gamaliel has been considered humane, sensible, candid and shrewd. One thing called him the prophet's toleration. His counsel was salutary in a doubtful manner, as Bengal remarks. His position, however, was not exactly correct. The things that are purely human do pass away, fall, and the things that are from God do not always succeed. The truth is that "Gamaliel was an Erasmus in a time when a Luther was needed," as Lyman Abbott remarks. Men are not at liberty to suspend judgment on religious matters until complete victory is achieved.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Greatness.

"Don't you think there are great actors to-day?" asked the young woman.

"Oh, yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "I am liberal-minded enough to use the plural number, although I should dislike to be called upon to particularize."—Washington Star.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.

Vinton, Iowa, July 15th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—In the summer of 1899, I was taken violently ill. My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted a third. ALL OF THEM SUSPECTED THAT THE CAUSE OF MY TROUBLE WAS KIDNEY DISEASE. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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SCHURMAN AND THE ISLANDS.

President Schurman's remarks on the Philippines, made in Boston recently, were of the nature of comment on these words of President Roosevelt in his message to Congress: "We are extremely anxious that the natives shall share the power of governing themselves. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations." We doubt if the President meant what Mr. Schurman interpreted him to mean—ultimate independence for the islands. Free representative government can exist without absolute independence—as it does in Canada and Australia, in the organized territories of the United States, and in Porto Rico.

Mr. Schurman was discussing the question is a purely academic way, but the effect of such discussion from a man who was the head of the first Philippine commission is just the same as the speeches favoring a scuttle policy in Congress—Senator Money's "Let them go to the devil," for instance. It keeps the insurrection alive, and kills more American soldiers; it makes our task of civilizing and elevatiug the Filipinos a vastly more difficult one.

Mr. Schurman has taken the trouble, since his address, to declare publicly that he has not imbibed anti-imperialistic views, and that there is misapprehension as to his real attitude. The New York Sun quotes his conclusions when he was at the head of the first Philippine commission, and probably they express his present opinions:

First—The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippine islands. We are there, and duty-binds us to remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the archipelago, and the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants.

Second—The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence, and if independence were given to them they could not maintain it.

Third—There being no Philippine nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the archipelago; but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general recognize as indispensable American authority, guidance and protection.

The above states the true American position. Independence may be given the islands eventually; but it will not be in this generation, nor even the next. If it ever comes, it will only be when the Fiuipinos have reached a point at which they are capable of self-government. An event so far in the future is not worth discussing at present. Representative Cannon, of Illinois, on the floor of the House the other day, stated the true position of the American nation: "The United States owns the Philippine islands, and the Anglo-Saxon people, abroad or here, never have parted with an acre of soil when they have once owned it. We have got to deal with it, and will deal with it; and now, respectfully, let me say that we will march on and you will be criticising and making mouths while we march."

SECRETARY GAGE.

Secretary Gage has retired from the Treasury department, and Secretary Shaw has begun his official career. The latter's place will be a hard one, if he expects to surpass his predecessor's record Mr. Gage's incumbency was honorable and successful, and when the difference in Treasury conditions at the time he assumed office and now, on his retirement, is considered, Mr. Gage can well claim that none of his predecessors ever beheld such a vast change for the better in the nation's financial affairs than that which occurred during his tenure of office.

When he began, the financial world doubted and feared, and he had to confront a situation which created a deficit of over fifty millions in the national revenues the previous year. He leaves a full treasury and large surplus, the best financial situation which has ever prevailed in our history, and the nation marvelously prosperous. Of course this change was not due to the individual work of Mr. Gage. The conditions that make for prosperity were created by congressional enactment. But Mr. Gage's conduct of the vast business of the Treasury has been in all respects worthy of the highest praise; and the best wish one can have for Secretary Shaw is that his administration of the government's financial affairs may be fully as successful.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

The newly-appointed trustees of the Carnegie Institution at Washington have organized, and the donor has turned over to them $10,000,000, the revenue from which will be used to forward the purposes of the institution, which are, to encourage investigation, research and discovery, and show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind.

So magnificent a gift for the purposes of the higher education is so much out of the ordinary as to merit special mention. In the deed of gift, Mr. Carnegie declares he deems it his duty and highest privilege to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others. In the brief speech in presenting that deed, he pointed out that the purpose he has in view is entirely different from that entertained by George Washington in his plan for a great national university at the federal capital. The creation of the Carnegie Institution will not interfere with the carrying out of Washington's plans at any time in the future that may be deemed advisable.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The organized effort of United States employes to obtain increases of salary must be far more formidable, in the aggregate, than is known by the general public. Had it not reached the point of serious menace, the President would not have issued his recent order. In it he forbids, under penalty of dismissal, any United States employe "to solicit an increase of pay, or to influence, or attempt to influence in their own interests, any legislation whatever."

It is certainly time to issue such an order when organizations of government employes attempt to coerce the support of representatives in congress by threats of defeat at the polls. And it is not to be presumed that Mr. Roosevelt issued so sweeping an order without having the evidence before him which would justify it. There is no reason why the government should permit lobbying, wire-pulling and the use of political influence is a continuous effort to raise their individual salaries—which are certainly as large as the pay for similar services under private employers.

The lobbying gentlemen are hard hit, to judge from the cry they put up. They declare that the President is contravening the right of petition, guaranteed by the constitution. In the name of the prophet—Rats! The right of petition is not interfered with, nor can it be. All government employes have the full right to petition congress, as citizens, the same as all other citizens. What they are forbidden is "to solicit an increase of pay, or ot influence, or attempt to influence, in their own interests, any legislation whatever."

They may ask increase of pay, or for other things which they deem proper; but the President orders that these requests must be made to the heads of the departments under whom they serve. If that official deems compliance with the request proper, or that the public service will be benefited thereby, he is the proper person to recommend its authorization by congress. No one is compelled to take a position in the civil service of the government; and when he accepts it, he must accept the regulations which are prescribed by congress, or by the executive head in pursuance of authority granted by congress.

These lobbying gentlemen are declaring that the President has made a "political mistake." They need not worry on that score. The President is right, and he is not the man to care for political consequences, so long as he knows he is doing his duty. Furthermore, this government has not come to the pass that it is dependent upon the votes of its employes. There are something like twelve million voters who believe in an economical administration of affairs, and they will vote on that side, if the issue is made. Another point these gentlemen should consider is this—their attempts to use their protection under the classified civil service rules to fry the fat out of congress may lead to the abolition of the system eventually, or to an amendment which will give each employe but a four years' tenure, and then compel him to step down and out.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Representative Carle has fathered a resolution favoring the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote. The gentleman from Seneca evidently has not studied the theory of the federal constitution. The Virginia legislature recently adopted a resolution whose language sets forth very clearly the distinction which Mr. Carle does not recognize. It begins: "We request the members of the house of representatives and direct the senators." The word "request" recognizes that the state of Virginia can not direct the representatives in congress, as they are elected directly by the people, and responsible to them alone; but the state "directs" the senators, who represent the state, and not the people directly.

The framers of the constitution provided for a national legislative body of two chambers, one composed of representatives of the people, the other representatives of the state. Each state, large or small, has equal representation in the senate; but the number of representatives from any state depends upon its population. Members of the house are elected directly by the people; senators are elected by the state, through the legislature. Each of the two houses derives its authority from a different and a distinct source. It is not too much to say that we have, in this distinction between the two branches of congress, one of the reasons for the success and perpetuity of our form of government.

There is no good reason for making a change. The only argument which is adduced by the proponents of the change is that it will prevent the election of senators by corrupt means and stop legislative deadlocks. The latter does not matter, that we can see. It is a question for each state legislature. If that body leaves a vacant seat in the state's representation in the senate, it is a matter entirely within its own authority. As for the corrupt election of senators, there have been corrupt elections of representatives. Both are exceptions to the general rule. The adoption of the plan of popular elections to the senate would simply transfer the campaign for the senatorship from the legislative halls to the floor of the state convention of the dominant party, and we should hae quite as much corruption as now exists—perhaps more.

The choice of senators by state legislatures has resulted, as a rule, in the selection of men of high attainments, who honor the states they represent. No one who is familiar with the general character of the men who have composed the membership of both branches of congress but will agree that the senate has averaged higher in the qualities of statesmanship than has the house. The proposition for the election of senators direct by the people is largely a fad, and in conflict with the purposes and aims of the framers of the national constitution.

Cincinnati insists that Prince Henry shall stop in that city for a few minutes. What does the Queen City want to show the prince, Boss Cox, or the man who is alleged to have taken $400,000 while drawing a $25 a week salary?

Measured by every rule, Toledo is found to be at the head of all Ohio cities. The Forest City and the Queen City must admit that they are outclassed.

There is not an Ohio man in the President's Cabinet, but it is not because there is a lack of good material. Ohio is merely taking a vacation.

DISCUSSING THE PHILIPPINES.

The debate in the United States senate upon the Lodge bill to provide a tariff for the Philippine Islands takes a range entirely too wide. Why the Democrats of that body, and especially that nondescript political has-been, Senator Teller, should inject into a tariff discussion the question of future of the islands, or Gen. Wheaton's comment on President Schurman's Boston speech, is not clear to the average citizen. The bill is a plain business proposition—the provision of sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the insular government. Why not discuss it on its merits, and omit all extraneous subjects?

Furthermore, the bitter charges which have been made, notably by Teller, as to the administration of affairs under military rule in the islands, are all out of place. The senate committee on the Philippines has decided upon an exhaustive investigation. Instead of making extreme assertions, why does not Senator Teller prepare the facts on which he presumably bases them for presentation and proof before the investigating body? No one objects to the fullest investigation. But the policy now exhibited by the opponents of the administration is certainly most detrimental to the interests of peace and prosperity in the Philippines. It is giving the disaffected natives direct encouragement to insurrection. Two years ago, General Lawton, in a personal letter to Hon. John Barrett, our minister to Siam, used these words:

> If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out here from America. I would to God that the whole truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the so-called anti-imperialists could honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and the unfortunate effect of their publications here.

Senator Teller, in the course of a speech filled with charges so extreme that he was compelled to modify some of them on the spot, denied the authenticity of this letter. Fortunately, Mrs. Lawton is said to have a copy of it, and to be able to prove that her husband wrote it, and it will probably be produced at the investigation. The soured old man from Colorado is making a sorry spectacle of himself in leading the opposition to the progress of the nation. He and his allies know perfectly well that the Philippines will remain under the American flag.

The situation there will be, for some time, just what it was on the Indian frontier from the time of the establishment of this government until a few years ago. There will be uprisings of tribes here and there, conspiracies like that of Pontiac, efforts to overthrow American rule like those engineered by Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet. But the American common school, the advent of American capital and enterprise to develop the yet untouched natural resources of the islands, will gradually spread the leaven of Western civilization among the Filipinos, and bring them to understand that freedom under the American flag is better than native misrule and oppression.

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

Senator Tillman is enthusiastic over the South Carolina dispensary system—which is merely a slight modification in details of the celebrated Gothenburg system, as operated in Sweden. In Frank Leslie's Monthly for January the senator sounds its praises, and declares it has proved itself to be a working success. He declares prohibition to be a failure in Kansas and in Maine, and that South Carolina is far ahead of either as a temperance state. He enumerates the following advantages the dispensary system has over prohibitory legislation:

1. Fully three-fourths of the liquor consumed throughout the country is drunk where it is bought. The dispensary law compels the buyer to go somewhere else than the place where he buys liquor to drink it.
2. The element of personal profit which lies at the root of the saloon evil is destroyed.
3. "Treating" is destroyed, and this does more for sobriety than possibly any other feature of the system.
4. At sundown the dispensary closes. It opens at 8 o'clock in the morning. The legitimate demand for liquor is supplied during daylight, and the dispenser, having closed up his place of business, has no incentive to open it to make a sale, as he works for a salary only. Under no form of license is this possible.

The senator gives it as the testimony of unbiased judges that drunkenness has decreased from 50 to 75 per cent in South Carolina since the dispensary law has gone into effect. He appears to make out a pretty strong case for the plan, and one wonders why there is not a movement started to introduce it in other states. Possibly one reason is the bitter opposition on the part of the prohibition element to what they call "legalizing" the traffic—an absurd objection, but one which sways a large number of people.

BUSINESS SENATORS.

Some daily newspapers have taken upon themselves to deprecate the election of Mr. John F. Dryden to the United States Senate by the legislature of New Jersey. The reason alleged is that Mr. Dryden is a successful business man, pure and simple, and not hitherto identified actively with political affairs. It is admitted that Mr. Dryden's position at the head of a large insurance company is the result of hard and intelligent work, and that his business career has been long and successful.

We are not convinced that a career of stump-speaking and of work upon the floors of political conventions, is a necessary qualification for public life, or that it furnishes any better training therefor than an active and successful business career. The work of Congress is very largely that of conducting the business of the nation. The man who brings high commercial training and business sagacity to the consideration of governmental policies is certainly a better Senator or Representative than one who does not possess them. And one has only to read the debates in the Senate on the Philippine tariff bill to be convinced that Mr. Dryden can not well be a worse senator than the demagogic, one-idead politicians who wasted time in wild charges and anti-imperialistic speeches.

Prince Henry, like the President of the United States, is to be exempt from newspaper interviews while on tour in this country. He will talk to newspaper men, with the understanding that he is not to be quoted. But will the yellow journalists respect the understanding?

The ways and means committee of congress made a clean sweep of the war taxes, and it is a popular sweep, too.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

The Blade acknowledges the receipt of a pamphlet containing the opinion of Hon. John Bassett Moore on matters conneted with the proposed reciprocity with Cuba. Mr. Moore is a professor in Columbia college, New York. He was formerly assistant secretary of state, and the secretary and counsel to the United States commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain. The opinion is upon the question whether Congress can pass a special tariff for Cuba without violating the "most favored nation" clause in our treaties with other countries.

This clause exists in most, if not all, of our commercial treaties with other countries. It is simply a stipulation that if either party to the treaty shall grant to another nation any particular favor in commerce or navigation, it shall immediately become operative in favor of the other party to the treaty, and on the same conditions. Sometimes it is expressed in the form that each party grants to the other the same commercial privileges as are accorded to the most favored nation by each.

It is contended by the sugar interests, which are battling against any concession to Cuban trade, that if we admit the sugar from that island free, or at a lower rate of duty than that prescribed by the Dingley law, we will be obliged to make the same concession to other sugar-producing countries, because of the "most favored nation" clause in our treaties with them. Prof Moore, who is high authority upon international law and treaty obligations, does not deem the contention sound.

He holds that a reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba would fall within the rule of interpretation which the United States has uniformly maintained—that "the most favored nation clause only covers gratuitous favors, and does not touch concessions for equivalents, express or implied." The design of the clause, he says, is to establish the principle of equality of treatment. If any nation obtains a trade privilege gratuitously, without rendering any equivalent whatever, then this clause operates to give the same privilege to all other countries whose treaties may contain it. But the proposition is not to give Cuba trade favors without a return. Certain products of that republic are to be admitted into the United States on exceptional terms, in return for the admission of certain American products into Cuba on similarly favorable rates of duty. The arrangement is simply a business transaction, in which each side pays for what it gets.

The opinion of Prof. Moore will have great weight with Congress, and will seriously damage the effort to prevent reciprocity with Cuba.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment relating to the Presidential succession will be reported by the Senate committee on judiciary. The assassination of President McKinley has drawn attention to the defect in present arrangements. The law of the Presidential succession provides that, in case of the death of both President and Vice President, the office of President shall devolve upon the secretary of state, or, failing him, upon the other members of the cabinet in designated succession. It also provides that this secretary, on becoming President, shall convene congress in extra session within twenty days, if that body be not in session at the time.

This law, however, does not declare what congress shall do, and for the very good reason that such a declaration can not be made by congress itself. The constitution must declare what steps congress shall take in such an emergency. It was assumed, when the law was passed, that congress would order a new election for President and Vice President; but it may be doubted whether congress can assume such authority, when it is not granted in the national constitution.

This grant of power is one of the points which will be covered in the proposed amendment. There might also arise an occasion when no one would have the power to act as president, and unless congress is given express authority to order a new election, the nation would be without an executive head until the next Presidential election. This is a matter that should be attended to before any controversy arises over it.

WAR TAXES MUST GO.

The ways and means committee of the House has decided to report a bill for the repeal of all the Spanish war revenue taxes. There will be no serious opposition to the measure in the House, but it is said it will be strongly opposed in the Senate. The repeal will take off an annual burden of about $62,000,000. As the surplus for the present fiscal year will be fully 100 millions, it is perfectly safe to make this reduction.

The people have paid this tax cheerfully, knowing it to be the price of Cuban freedom, and of the final exclusion of Spain from the Western hemisphere. And there would be no protest against its continuance, if the revenues were otherwise insufficient for the needs of the government, including the military expenses in the Philippines. However, the revenues are ample for all needs, and more. The surplus is piling up in the treasury. The war taxes must go, and the Senate will be wise in not opposing its abolition.

THE STEEL TRADE.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation shows most strikingly the prosperous condition of this industry, which is the barometer of the general industrial situation. The advance orders now booked are equal to the total capacity of the mills for the next six months; and in the steel rail department, the orders will keep the rail mills busy for a year to come.

There is strong pressure by consumers for quicker deliveries, and higher prices are offered as an incentive. But the policy of the Steel Corporation is against any advance in prices, because it would tend to check the demand; and it is better to keep this up, for it means continuous work for the men who are employed by concerns using the steel, and thus conduces to an indefinite continuation of the present era of good times all over the country.

Now that Miles and Schley refuse to become Democratic candidates for the Presidency, Bryan will do well to keep his car to the ground.

Ex-Boss Croker says he wants to be buried in this country. Well, he was given some experience in that line last fall.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Order to Government Employes.

President Roosevelt's order prohibiting all officers and employes of the United States "to solicit an increase of pay, to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests any legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees or in any way, save through the heads of the departments, in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal," is due probably to a practice that has become pronounced recently. Many government employes have organized trades unions and have used this organized power to compel Congressmen to vote them increased pay. One of the most recent of these organizations is that of the rural delivery carriers, who have been very successful in getting their salaries raised. If the provision now before Congress is adopted, it will increase their pay to $600 a year, which is double what it was when the service was first started.

Rural Route Carriers.

The Postmaster General has promulgated regulations governing the appointment of carriers in the rural free delivery service. Applicants must furnish a bond of $500, possess a horse and cart, be between 17 and 50 years of age, and be able to read and write.

Cuban Reciprocity.

President Roosevelt is reported, in the dispatches from Washington, as very much in earnest in his desire to have the duty on Cuban sugar reduced. He sees the path of plain duty before him, and the chances are that he will follow it, even to the extent of expressing very forcibly to Congress, if necessary, his views on the subject.

Latest Canal Bill.

Senator Spooner introduced in the senate last week a substitute for the house bill, which provides for the acquisition of the franchises, right of way and other property of the Panama Canal company, including that company's control of the Panama railroad, and authorizes the President to pay $40,000,000 for the same, provided a satisfactory title can be obtained. The President is also authorized to secure the necessary concessions from the republic of Colombia, these to include the perpetual control of a ten-mile strip from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean, and to construct a canal to accommodate the largest vessels. An alternative proposition, however, authorizes the President to proceed with the construction of the Nicaragua canal in the event of his failing to secure the necessary concessions from Colombia or a satisfactory title from the Panama Canal company. This in effect leaves the choice of routes to the President, a disposition of the matter which has much to recommend it, particularly in view of the information regarding the whole question which has recently been made available.

Danish West Indies.

The treaty for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies was laid before the senate last week, but the committee on foreign relations, to which it was referred, adjourned without taking action on it, with the view, apparently, of acquiring information as to the resources of the islands and the advantages to be derived from their possession by the United States. The treaty was signed on Friday, the 25th ult. Its provisions have thus far been kept secret, but it is believed that the price paid for them is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. All difficulty as to the status of the inhabitants is understood to have been removed by the abandonment of Denmark's former position relative to the political rights of the inhabitants. This leaves the United States practically with a free hand in the matter.

The Empress Dowager.

That the Empress Dowager is still the real ruler of China is tolerably clear. The Emperor is but a figure-head, just as he was before the troubles that drove the court from Pekin. Even if he sympathizes with the party of progress, therefore, his sympathy can count for little. There is no doubt where Tsi-An stands on this question. She is a violent reactionary, and if she is pretending amiability just now she has not by any means forgotten her hatred of foreigners. While she lives and rules there will be perpetual danger of a fresh outbreak; and should this occur the Powers will not be much better prepared to cope with it than they were two years ago.

Trusts in Germany.

A movement against trusts has been begun in Germany. Instead of trying to repress them, as is so irrationally purposed by demagogues in the United States, it will aim at publicity as a remedy for their evils. The law suggested by the Central Association of German Merchants and Industrials of Berlin provides that all commercial associations of a monopolistic character shall be registered, have their articles of association approved by the government, furnish semi-annual statements of their financial condition, including their profits and losses, which shall be published in the "Reichsanzeiger," the official organ of the German Federal government. Such publicity ought to put an end to all the evils that are within the reach of any law, however skilfully framed.

Oriental Oil Trade.

All of the great resources of the Standard Oil company are about to be concentrated on a fight for the control of the Oriental trade. This means the expenditure of many millions, and will necessitate heavy dividend reductions by the corporation, thus accounting for the comparatively low price at which Standard Oil stock is selling. The stock is at $622 a share, as against $840 a short time ago. The admission is made by an official of the Standard Oil company that it is the policy of the giant combine to reduce the dividends, and it is even hinted that all profits to stockholders may be curtailed to the minimum of 6 per cent. All profits of the combine will be used in fighting the outside companies, which is is acknowledged are becoming formidable. For years the Standard Oil company has regarded the Orient as one of its great strongholds. Russia, which is producing more oil than the United States, has secured control of this field and promises to further enlarge its operations. In the home market the Texas oil fields are making it interesting for the Rockefeller syndicate in many quarters, and while the oil produced is inferior to the trust product it is being gradually raised in standard by an improved system of refining. To meet this opposition the Standard Oil company is buying wells and otherwise fortifying itself at all strategic points. The most notable field of operation is in Japan, where oil has recently been discovered. It is stated that the Standard Oil company has practically secured control of all of these fields and will use Japan as a base.

When Prince Henry and Bob Evans reach Milwaukee there is certain to be something doing.

HEAD OF A SUICIDE ON THE NEW $10 BILL

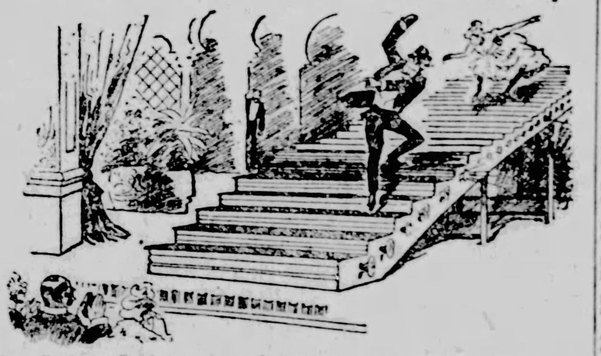
For the first time since the United States began isssuing money in the form of printed bank notes, the features of a suicide appear on one of these. The new $10 bill, payable in either silver or gold, just issued at Washington and known as the "Buffalo Bill" because an immense bison is engraved in the center of it, contains in the left hand corner a picture of Meriwether Lewis, the famous explorer, who took his life in a fit of melancholy.

Lewis became private secretary to President Thomas Jefferson, who made him governor of a western territory. He was a moody genius, and in a fit of despondency, at the age of 35, he killed himself. No other instance of the face of a suicide appearing on any of Uncle Sam's printed money it known.

HONORS FOR RISTORI IN SUNSET OF LIFE

Rome, Jan. 29.—Adelaide Ristori, the celebrated tragic actress of former days, was signally honored to-day on the occasion of the celebration of her 80th birthday. In compliance with a resolution of the municipal council of Rome lectures were given in all the municipal schools of the capital eulogizing the virtues, talents and patriotism of the illustrious artist. Mme. Ristori, who enjoys excellent health despite her advanced age, divides her time between this city and Milan. During the past year she became the wife of the Marquis Del Grillo.

MUSICAL STAIRCASE OF AN ENGLISH INVENTOR!



According to a London paper an ingenious inventor has devised a staircase which plays tunes as you walk up and down it.

Growth of Religious Bodies During 1901.

Religious Body.	Membership, 1900.	Growth During 1901.
Roman Catholic	9,958,711	411,083
Protestant Episcopal	741,690	1,341
Disciples of Christ	1,179,541	26,576
Southern Baptist	1,674,108	28,112
African Methodist	668,394	12,502
Colored Baptist	1,550,002	15,146
Methodist, North	2,767,691	18,500
Presbyterian, North	999,815	16,852
Christian Scientist	72,769	13,960
Lutheran General Synod	250,458	4,000
Congregationalist	631,833	7,475
Baptist, North	1,003,611	3,029
All denominations	28,090,437	736,927

The Situation.

Mrs. Tompkins—Do you think your son's life is blighted by that cruel girl?

Mrs. Simpson—Oh, no; Archibald is too much infatuated with himself to be seriously injured by any external love affair.—Detroit Free Press.

Mental Exercise.

Berenice—What is the nature of this brain work Cholly has undertaken?

Hortense—He has made his valet take a back seat and he thinks for himself what suits he will wear each day.—Smart Set.

Troubles of the Rich.

Mrs. Cobwigger—I suppose you find your social duties much more onerous since you became so rich?

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes, indeed, my dear. I have had to cultivate an entirely new set of acquaintances.—Judge.

Up in Harlem.

Mrs. Parvenu—Oh, dear!

Mr. Parvenu—What's the matter, Mary?

Mrs. Parvenu—Oh, I'm so tired; I've got half-undressed and I can't get any further. O, dear! I wish I had a valet.—Harlem Life.

Current Events.

McKinley's birthday observed generally in schools and throughout the country.

J. B. Lyons, of Chicago, seized one of the finest sugar plantations in Louisiana to satisfy a mortgage of $350,000.

Local capitalists will construct a $1,000,000 bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Montreal.

Chinese dressed as women attempted to enter Ogdensburg, N. Y., from Canada.

Gold mines on Indian river, near Dawson, said to be as rich as the Rand.

Iowa woman is awarded $6,000 breach of promise verdict against estate of man who died before wedding date arrived.

Governor of Nebraska threatened with mandamus suit unless he appoints new fire and police commissioners for Omaha.

Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, declined to drop fight on railroad merger at the request of Minneapolis business men.

Admiral Schley's appeal to the President from the decision of the court of inquiry made public by the Navy department. Executive asked to decide question upon who was in command at Santiago.

Anti-administration Senators accused military officials at Manila of continuing censorship of press dispatches. General Wheaton's criticism defended.

L. E. Cooley said 25,000 Americans could engage in profitable business along the Nicaragua canal right of way.

House committee on agriculture will return majority and minority reports on the oleomargarine bill.

Bench warrant charging bribery is issued at St. Louis for Ellis Wainwright, millionaire brewer and a director of Suburban railroad, who is said to be in Cairo, Egypt. Grand jury's inquiry widens in scope and indictment of more leaders in politics or business is predicted.

Insurgents of the Philippines scattered everywhere except on the island of Samar. General outlook for peace more favorable than ever.

Navy department announces Admiral Sampson will be placed on the retired list February 9 on account of age.

House passed bill providing for a permanent census bureau.

Porto Rican legislature adopted resolution protesting against granting tariff concessions to Cuba.

Miss Roosevelt delighted at prospect of attending King Edward's coronation. If she goes she will be the guest of Ambassador Choate.

Arbitration board of preachers awarded Baptist pastor at Portsmouth, Va., $50 for 26 sermons lost in a railroad wreck.

Church riot at New Paris, Ind., caused by woman evangelist declaring there is no heaven or hell.

James Heward convicted of complicity in the Goebel murder and given life imprisonment.

Repeal of the war revenue taxes is decided upon by leaders in Congress, and even the House will yield to the Senate on Cuban reciprocity.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has consented to let his daughter Alice attend the coronation of King Edward, where she will rank with the princesses of the blood and be accorded the highest honors.

Peace practically agreed upon by the big copper companies and a consolidation similar to the steel trust reported under way. Foreign concerns interested.

Alton limited train derailed by open interlocking switch near Pontiac, Ill., and the coaches overturned. Five persons injured.

Spread of civil government is the chief topic of Governor Taft in his opening testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

President Roosevelt issues order forbidding federal employes from asking Congress to increase their pay, dismissal being the penalty for any violation.

Millions of acres in Louisiana, California and Texas are offered to home seekers by railroads.

Steamship lines plying between America and England reach agreement and advance freight rates. Material increase in carrying charges for grain, flour and provisions is made.

Chicago Federation of Labor will try to have a law passed prohibiting railroads laying an age limit for employes.

President of the American chamber of commerce of Manila said the islands will be quickly pacified if congress will enact laws attracting colonists to the archipelago.

American woolen mills of Providence, R. I., shut down because of a strike in two other mills of the company.

Lost sermons, for which a preacher of Portsmouth, Va., was paid $1.25 each, found in a negro's house.

Steel trust gives up 6,000 acres of school lands Minnesota conveyed to a railroad through error.

Census figures show Chicago now shelters a larger negro population than any other city in the United States, having passed Washington in percentage of gain.

Senator Hanna's civic federation section may undertake to settle Boston teamsters' strike. Senator's prompt action prevents sympathetic strike of 30,000 men.

President-elect Palma, of Cuba, says anything less than a 20 per cent cut on sugar duty means anarchy on the island.

Prominent club women and suffrage advocates take issue with Dr. Isaac, of St. Louis, who urges that woman should propose marriage. They say the idea is preposterous and impracticable.

Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, answers criticism of recent sermon, reiterating belief that sons are not all eternal.

Partial Sunday closing and regulation of liquor traffic secured by organization of Dubuque saloonkeepers moved by temperance efforts of Archbishop Keane.

FOREIGN.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau opens the sessions of the parliamentary commission appointed to investigate the depopulation of France.

Admiral von Tirpitz announces Germany contemplates naval increases.

Admiral Rawson is appointed governor of New South Wales.

Boer leaders said to be ready to give up their demand for independence as a condition of peace. Insist on Milner's recall.

Dowager Empress' sway in China apparently supreme. Emperor's subjection complete.

Premier of Holland confirms move for peace in behalf of Boers, but is silent on the negotiations pending the answer from Britain.

Colombian government fleet sails from Panama to communicate with General Castro on the Azuro peninsula, and is expected to meet and fight the liberal vessels.

Socialists and Roman Catholics engage in a free fight in the Belgian chamber of deputies.

Holland's move to end the Boer war is said to have been made with the consent of Great Britain.

Prince Henry busily engaged in posting himself on the United States and the places he will visit while in America.

British scoff at offer of Dutch to end South African war. Fighting Boers, it is asserted, are the ones to talk peace.

Boer war debate in parliament brought out the fact that the struggle so far has cost the British government £83,250,000.

Seals of the Dowager Empress, obtained in the loot of Pekin, sold at auction in London for $1,845.

Railroad between Edinburgh and Glasgow planned, with trains running 117 miles an hour.

Campaign against rent-paying assumes threatening proportions in Ireland, with Roscommon as the center of the disturbances.

Britain's reply to Holland on peace with Boers is said to be of a negative nature, though leaving a loop-hole for further negotiations.

Great Britain, following the policy of the United States, will return to China her share of the indemnity after actual expenses and injuries have been adjusted.

Peace treaty between Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica is in force and court of arbitration will meet September 15.

Heavy storms in northern Italy caused floods, in which forty lives were lost. One village destroyed.

Empress Dowager to abolish custom of dwarfing the feet of Chinese women.

Prince Henry returned to Kiel and resumed command of fleet. Expressed regret to Ambassador White he cannot accept all of the invitations to visit American cities.

British war office involved in a scandal concerning the meat supply for the south African army.

Ambassador White calls upon Prince Henry at Berlin and assures him of a cordial welcome to the United States.

London chemist discovers a process whereby new whisky may be "aged" in a few months without being stored in barrels, all the poisonous qualities being eliminated.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $**3.20**

Express Charges Prepaid,

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit.** We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

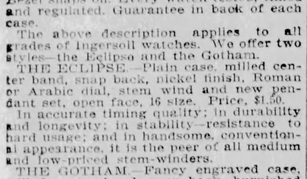
SALARY $936.00

A YEAR, $18 WEEKLY, STRAIGHT OUT SALARY, BONAFIDE SALARY, NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY.

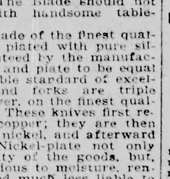
Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of 16 years' solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $936 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no commission, easy to understand. SALARY PAYABLE EACH WEDNESDAY IN CASH direct from headquarters. MONEY ADVANCED FOR EXPENSES EACH WEEK. Ten years in business and we compelled to secure competent, reliable managers to handle our rapidly growing trade. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE DOMINION COMPANY Dept. W27, - - Chicago, Ill.

29 Years Selling Direct.



No. 200 Piano Mountings. Price $24. As fine as sells for $40.00 to $60.00 more.



No. 601—Surrey. Price $75. As fine as sells for $90 more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 195 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our large free catalogue shows complete line. Send for it.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Publishers' Column

THE INGERSOLL WATCH

A High Grade, Low Priced Watch for Boys and Men.

It has been many years since we have offered our readers a good, reliable, cheap watch, one that is sold with a guarantee. The first cheap watch which we advertised for sale was the old Waterbury, of which we sold over 80,000. Since then we have not offered a cheap watch, as, after careful investigation, we did not find one that we could honestly recommend to our readers. The Ingersoll watch has been so perfected, and its reliability so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, that we believe it to be equally as good, if not superior, to the old Waterbury, and it is much cheaper.

A printed guarantee accompanies each watch, which guarantee the manufacturers will make good, if the watch is returned direct to them. DO NOT return the watches to us. The address of the manufacturers will be found on the printed guarantee.

General Description.

MOVEMENT—Regular 16 size and only ⅝ of an inch in thickness. Lantern-pinions (smallest ever made). The American lever escapement, polished spring encased in barrel. Weight, complete, with case, only 3 ounces; quick train, 240 beats per minute. Short wind and long run; runs 30 to 36 hours with one winding. Hour, minute and second hands. Heavy bevel crystal. Bezel snaps on. Every watch tested, timed and regulated. Guarantee in back of each case.

The above description applies to all grades of Ingersoll watches. We offer two styles—Bradley and the Gotham.

THE ECLIPSE—Plain case, milled center band, snap back, nickel finish, Roman or Arabic dial, stem wind and new pendant set, open face, 16 size. Price, $1.50.

In accurate timing quality; in durability and longevity; in stability—resistance to hard usage; and in handsome, conventional appearance, it is the peer of all medium and low-priced stem-winders.

THE GOTHAM—Fancy engraved case, milled center band, snap back, burnished inside, special gold plate finish, three-quarter plain movement plate, with solid engraved bridge, stem wind and lever set, open face, 16 size. $2.00.

We do not claim these watches to be equally as good as Waltham or Elgin movements, but we do claim that for a good, reliable, durable watch for boys or men, at a low price, there is none better. These watches are not sent by registered mail. If you want your watch registered add 5c. Address all orders.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our New Watch List

The Popular 16 Size for Men.

The men's watches heretofore sold by The Blade have been the 18 size, the largest size men's watch made. The demand from our subscribers for a smaller and more popular size has induced us to offer the 16 size, the size now worn with all classes of men. The 16 size movements cost more than the 18 sizes, but the very large number we handle enables us to offer them to our readers at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. As before, we handle only the Waltham and Elgin movements—always reliable, always accurate. The cases are the famous James Boss brand, the best made. Our watches are all stem wind and stem set.

No. 4—Silveroid, open face case; looks like silver, wears like silver; fitted with seven jeweled Waltham or Elgin movement.....$5.75

No. 6—Case same as No. 4, fitted with 15 jeweled W. or E. movement.....$9.00

No. 8—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 25 years; fitted with 7 jeweled W. or E. movement. $15.00

Or with 15 jeweled movement.....$19.00

No. 10—14-k. gold filled, fancy engraved, open face case, screw back and bezel case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.35

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement. $16.75

No. 12—10-k. gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.50

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement. $16.00

No. 14—10-k. gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, open face, screw back and bezel case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.50

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$14.00

No. 16—Sterling silver, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$9.50

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$13.00

No. 18—Sterling silver, open face case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$9.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$13.00

Ladies' Watches.

No. 20—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, O size, hunting case, guaranteed 25 yrs., with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$16.75

No. 22—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, open face, 20 years, O size case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$11.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$14.00

No. 24—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 25 years, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$14.50

No. 26—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 20 years, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$11.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$13.00

No. 28—Sterling silver, O size, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.25

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$13.50

No. 30—Sterling silver, O size, open face, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$9.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$12.50

No. 32—14-k., solid gold, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$20.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement...$24.00

Description of Movement.

NICKEL.—7 jewels, cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

NICKEL.—15 jewels (settings), cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

O size is the smallest ladies' watch made. Six size is medium.

For men's use we recommend the engine turned case, as it is neat and wears well.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes this blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible cast steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.00
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged---At Less Than Cost--Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this is the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FOR SALE—¼ section high, naturally drained land near Pt. Clear. $5 per acre. Healthy climate. J. Matson, Pt. Clear, Alabama.

SCHLEY AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Admiral Schley, accompanied by the reception committee, visited the University of Nashville to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the students. Chancellor James D. Porter made an address of welcome, to which the admiral responded. From the university the party proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Geo. W. P. Wall, adopted daughter of President James K. Polk, where some time was spent in viewing the Polk relics.

The Thomas Sailed.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1.—The transport Thomas, which sails to-day, carries 1,500 unassigned recruits to the Philippines.

SCHLEY'S APPEAL.

Grounds on Which He Asked the President to Interfere.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The navy department has made public Admiral Schley's appeal, delivered to the President about a week ago. The department's "comment" will be published in a day or two.

Admiral Schley appeals to the President as the chief executive and commander-in-chief of the army and navy, "vested with power to regulate and correct the acts of the several executive officers thereof," and he asks that the President review the findings of the court. He asks this on three grounds, in each case basing his appeal on the findings of Admiral Dewey as opposed to the majority report. These three grounds are set out compendiously in the "petition," which fills about eight printed pages of a pamphlet and is signed by Admiral Schley, and by Messrs. Rayner, Parker and Teague of his counsel. Attached to the petition are three exhibits, "A," "B" and "C," each made up of copious extracts from the testimony taken by the court of inquiry and intended to confirm the statements of fact made in the petition itself.

In this latter document the first ground of appeal is the holding of Secretary Long in his endorsement on the court's findings that "the conduct of the court in making no finding, and rendering no opinion on those questions (that of command and of credit for the victory) is approved—indeed it could with propriety take no other course, evidence on these questions during the inquiry having been excluded by the court."

On this point the petition says that the secretary of the navy was in error in stating that the court excluded testimony to show that, as Dewey said, Schley was the senior officer in the battle of Santiago, was in absolute command, and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships. It is set up that the presiding member of the said court acted within his authority and jurisdiction in reporting his opinion. It is claimed that it was incumbent upon the majority members to consider and determine the question of command for the reason that only by so doing could they determine the propriety of the conduct of Commodore Schley in battle, since, it being a fact that he did assume command of the American forces therein engaged, his action would, in the absence of the right and duty to do so, have been highly censurable, and upon the questions of such rights and duty and the propriety of his conduct in the premises he was entitled, under the precept, to a finding of an opinion from the majority members as well as from the minority member of the court.

The President is requested to annul Secretary Long's endorsement on this point, and that he specifically approve Admiral Dewey's statement declaring that Schley was in command. He says that only in this way can exact justice be done him under the precept.

The second ground relates to the alleged withdrawal of the squadron at night from Santiago Bay and the character of the blockade and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises. This was one of the points upon which Admiral Dewey specifically dissented. The petition recites the findings of the court to the effect that the flying squadron did not withdraw at night, and declares that, by this statement, the court obviated the necessity of expressing its opinion as to whether or not a close or adequate blockade was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

The third ground recites Admiral Dewey's opinion to the effect that: The passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with sufficient coal; that the blockade of Cienfuegos was effective; that the Adula was permitted to gain information, and finally that the passage from Cienfuegos to a point off Santiago was made with as much dispatch as possible, while keeping the squadron a unit. The petition declares that this opinion, being at variance in certain points with the majority opinion, is the only one justified by the evidence.

THE "COMMENT."

Of the Navy Department Upon Admiral Schley's Appeal.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The "comment" of Judge Advocate General Lemly and Solicitor Hanna upon the appeal of Admiral Schley to President Roosevelt is made public. It begins with the statement that Admiral Schley and his counsel have shifted their ground. They say the chief features of the case were "the retrograde movement," "disobedience of orders," "inaccurate and misleading official reports," "failure to destroy vessels of the enemy, lying within sight" and "injustice to a brother officer."

These matters, it is stated, are all grave. The first was that the finest aggregation of American naval vessels under one command was, by Schley's direction, turned about and headed for Key West, more than 700 miles distant, when within twenty-two miles of Santiago, where the enemy's ships were. The second was that Schley "deliberately and knowingly" disobeyed the secretary's order overtaking him in his retrograde movement. The third was that Schley's reason, officially given for the retrograde movement and disobedience of orders, i. e., "that the flying squadron was short of coal," was not true. The fourth was that for three days some of the Spanish ships lay within reach of the flying squadron, and no sufficient effort was made to destroy them. The fifth involves a point of honor.

"Upon all the above named features, believed by us to be the most important, if not the only really important matters, into which the court made inquiry, the conduct of Admiral Schley was condemned by that most distinguished tribunal," say the commentators. "Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham and Ramsay united in their findings and opinion upon all of these several points and the united also in the significant recommendation that no further proceedings be had, 'in view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign.'"

The commentators charge that Admiral Schley bases his appeal upon unimportant features of the case.

The commentators say they recognize that Admiral Schley devoted by far the larger part of his appeal to the question of command, and consequently give that question a proportionate space in their comment.

To sustain their contention that Sampson was in command, the commentators quote passages from Schley's report of July 6, 1898, as follows:

"The torpedo boat destroyers were destroyed early in the action, but the smoke was so dense in their direction that I cannot say to which vessel or vessels the credit belongs. This doubtless was better seen from your flagship. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and the Gloucester, but, as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation."

"Nobody has ever disputed Grant's title to the victory at Appomattox, though then lying sick some miles from the place of surrender—so far that it was feared he could not be reached within the period of armistice," the commentators add. "Though Howard was senior officer present at the capture of Savannah, and Sherman absent on one of Admiral Dahlgren's gunboats, nobody has questioned Sherman's famous report to Lincoln: 'I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah.'"

As tending to show Schley's own opinion of who was in command, they quote this passage from his dispatch of July 10, 1898, to the secretary of the navy:

"Feel some mortification that the newspaper accounts of July 6 have attributed victory of July 4 almost entirely to me. Victory was secured by the force under the command of commander-in-chief of North Atlantic station, and to him the honor is due."

Further, they quote Schley's letter of December 18, 1901, to Secretary Long, justifying the "loop" on the expressed ground that it was made "in the execution of the standing order to close in." It is asked: "But if he was then himself in command, how happens it that he was executing the orders of somebody else in command?"

The "comment" closes in the following words:

"The contention that the magnificent work of the Oregon, or any part of it, was done under orders from the Brooklyn, or that the Oregon received and obeyed even a single order from Commodore Schley from the time the Spanish ships were sighted to the time of the surrender of the Colon, which surrender may fairly be taken as the close of the battle, must be abandoned, and with it goes the last par upon which to hang the pretense of a claim that during the battle of Santiago Commodore Schley effectively exercised any of the functions of a commander-in-chief.

"The weight of the testimony is to the effect that the commodore controlled the movements of his flagship, the Brooklyn, well, with the exception of the loop. But it also shows, not negatively, but affirmatively and beyond question, that he did not control the operations of the fleet in general on that day. All this is established not by theoretical deduction or expert or inexpert opinion, but by direct, positive, unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony, given under oath by the admiral's 'brothers in arms.'

"The plain truth of the matter, therefore, developed for the first time under the searchlight of this inquiry, although quite incidentally, is that, so far as the Gloucester, the Indiana, the Texas and the Oregon are concerned, not the stroke of a propeller blade, not the touch of a helm, not the firing of a shot, was done under the direction or by the orders of Admiral Schley during this memorable battle."

SHAW SWORN IN.

Washington, Feb. 1.—At 10:30 to-day in the presence of the chief officials of the Treasury department Senator Dolliver and nearly all of Iowa's delegation in the lower house of Congress, and other friends, former Governor Leslie L. Shaw, of Iowa, took the prescribed oath of office as secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Lyman Gage. The oath was administered by Justice Shiras, of the United States supreme court, in the largest of the secretary's office rooms in the Treasury building. As soon as the ceremony was concluded Secretary Shaw was warmly congratulated by each person present upon his accession to his high office.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury department, to-day stated that for the present at least he would continue the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund on the present basis.

MILLS WILL RESUME.

Niles, Mich., Feb. 3.—In the past 48 hours the water in the St. Joseph river has risen to such an extent that scores of Michigan and Indiana factories and mills, which had shut down because of low water, will be able to resume operations to-day. The low water is attributed to the small amount of snow and rain which has fallen this winter.

A WIDE-OPEN LETTER

Specially to that Great Army of Sexually Weak Men Who have been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Worse than Infamous Mountebanks Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

Mr. Geo. S. Beck, Proprietor of "Wonder-Workers," the Greatest and Best Remedy for All Kinds of Sexual Weakness that the World has Ever Known, Throws Another Bomb into the Camp of the Sharks Who Prey upon the Fears of Weak Men, and Offers Their Victims the Benefit of His Great Remedy at Cost.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than $50,000 permanent cures during the past three years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Lost Manhood, Night Losses, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, self-abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world if simply used (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I ask you to bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever.

I am the same Geo. S. Beck, living at 420 South Market Street, Springfield, Ohio, who is hated by every Electric Belt impostor, Free Sample fakir, and C. O. D. fraud, Free Prescription fakir, and Doctor by Mail humbug in America because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are sexually weak so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I, here and now, again challenge any and all of these frauds and poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of low vitality and helpfulness found in any court of law or justice they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that all my charges against them are true as Gospel.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by ever-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate sexual pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring you a perfect and permanent restoration of sexual strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any poisonous or "Spanish fly," or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will never fail to restore natural sexual strength and vigor without any trace of excitement or stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers," and the fact that I treat every man as fairly in every respect as though he was my own natural brother, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than three years. I defy any man to whom I sent "Wonder-Workers" to say that I have treated him unfairly in any manner, shape or form. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper,** the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and a scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to life them from express office. If you send $1.15 I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me write to any Commercial Agency, Mr. A. R. Cobaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK, 420 S. Market St. Springfield, Ohio.

Asthma

The doctors tell us they cannot cure every case of asthma with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. They say it is the best thing for relief and that it often completely cures. We are willing to take their word for it, are you?

"After having spent hundreds of dollars trying to be cured of my asthma, I now rely entirely on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the relief of the severe paroxysms of coughing. It is the best medicine for this I can find."

Geo. W. Stout, Sacramento, Cal.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE BIDDLES.

Escape of Two Condemned Men and Their Recapture.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—Edward and John Biddle, awaiting execution in the county jail for the murder of Grocer Thomas D. Kabney, of Mount Washington, overpowered the guards at 4 o'clock this morning and escaped.

Both prisoners had been provided with saws with which they cut the bars in their cells and were ready at any moment to make an opening sufficiently large to pass through.

The prisoner occupied adjoining cells on the second range. They had evidently been preparing escape for some time, and had assistance from the outside as both were armed.

Shortly before 4 o'clock one of the Biddles called to James McGeary, who had charge of the outside gates, and asked for some cramp medicine in a hurry, saying his brother was dengerous-

EDWARD BIDDLE

ly sick. McGeary hastened to the cell with the medicine when John Biddle sprang through the opening in the cell, and, seizing the guard around the waist, hurried him over the railing to the stone floor beneath, a distance of 15 feet. Edward Biddle joined his brother immediately, and, both with drawn revolvers, hurried to the first floor where they met Guard Reynolds and shot him. There were but three men on duty, and the third was on one of the upper ranges. He was ordered down at the point of the revolvers and the three guards were put in the dungeons. The keys were taken from Keeper McGeary, and the two desperate prisoners had a clear field.

The only persons who witnessed the escape were prisoners who could not interfere or give an alarm. The Biddles went to the wardrobe where the guards kept their clothing, and each put on a new suit. They then unlocked the outside gates and passed out into Ross street. The escape was not discovered until the daylight guards came on duty at 6 o'clock. They were informed by prisoners where the night guards had been put, and they were soon released from the dungeon and sent to the Homeopathic hospital.

The escape of the Biddles has been explained. Warden Peter K. Soffel has authorized its publication.

It is the allegation that his wife is responsible for the furnishing of the revolver and saws to the Biddles, which enabled them to escape.

In her infatuation for the handsome desperado Edward Biddle, it is alleged that she has left her husband and her four children, and it is supposed is to meet the escaped convicts at a place agreed upon. The story of the matter is brief. Mrs. Soffel was the only person admitted to the jail since last Sunday. Yesterday afternoon she visited them during the warden's absence.

Last evening she retired at 9 o'clock. She told her husband that she was going to visit a sister at McDonald, and that she would retire early, so that she could get an early start. Warden Soffel was about the jail until after 12 o'clock. He retired to his room, which is separate from Mrs. Soffel's, shortly before 1 o'clock. When he awoke this morning he asked for Mrs. Soffel, and was informed that she was absent. Later, when the details of the escape became known, he telephoned to McDonald, and was informed that Mrs. Soffel was not there. Warden Soffel immediately made a frank confession of his suspicions.

Butler, Pa., Feb. 1.—1:30 p. m.—The Biddles are believed to be dying, and, contrary to expectations, John may pass away first.

Inflammation has set in in his bowels,

JOHN BIDDLE

which were torn to pieces with bullet-wounds, and it is said he cannot live long. Ed Biddle is in a dying condition. He is in convulsion and the death rattle is detected in his throat. Mrs. Soffel has developed pneumonia, and her condition is more serious than ever. The change in Mrs. Soffel's condition is due to her long wild ride through the wintry air and the exposure resulting from insufficient clothing and lack of good food and also from the intense excitement and strain under which she has labored ever since she fled with the murderers.

Her condition is precarious.

Mrs. Dietrich, her mother, visited her to-day, and, in response to the question as to whether there was anything she wanted done, she replied:

"There is nothing to do, nothing to do."

Tossing on her bed, she said:

"Oh! I do not know how I could have done it. I don't know. I don't know. I am a wicked woman, but I hope God will spare my life for many years to repent of this thing."

Mrs. Soffel tells two different stories of the shooting, one to the effect that she shot herself during the fight, and the other that she was shot by Edward Biddle.

Jack Biddle's Statement.

From the statement made this morning by "Jack" Biddle in his cell it is evident that the escaped convicts and their accomplice had arranged to commit suicide in case capture became imminent. Their manner of getting out of jail, according to his statement, was as has already been published. McCreary, he says, fell over the range when he jerked loose from the hold the prisoner had on him. He says Mrs. Soffel helped them to escape, but would not say she supplied the saws. The sawing of the bars of the cells, he says, was completed before January 14 and that several times previous to the day on which the escape was made their plans failed through some little detail.

"Jack" again reiterated that he never killed any one, and that he never put a bullet into any one except Keeper Reynolds. He said the first crime he ever committed was assisting to rob a liquor store at Carnegie but admitted that he had participated in a number of robberies after that. After they left they went to a house near a railway in Pittsburg. They remained there all of Thursday. The people in the house, "Jack" said, when they read of the escape from the jail recognized them and would only let them remain after the Biddles gave them a "bunch of money."

They remained at the house until Thursday night, leaving it as soon as it grew dark.

"Jack" says he wanted to stay there and that "Ed" was also willing to stay, but that "the woman" was nervous and afraid they would be caught.

"I wouldn't let them go alone," Jack said, "and as soon as it grew dark we went down the street and took a car. We rode to the end of the line and from there walked until we reached the farm where we stole the horse. If it had not been for the woman we would have not been caught for we could easily have gotten another horse and by this time been more than 100 miles away. It's a lead-pipe cinch that we would have escaped, but we could not let the poor woman go by herself. She did all she could for us—betrayed her husband, deserted her family, and all to help us out, and we would have been a great deal worse than we are thought to be if we had thrown her down.

"When we saw the officers coming toward us on the road yesterday we knew it was all up. We did not fire a shot at the officers, but agreed to kill ourselves. I shot myself in the mouth, "Ed" shot himself over the ear, and the woman shot herself in the breast. We knew we had no chance to get away and we knew we would swing if taken back, and that is why we wanted to kill ourselves."

It has been discovered that Jack has two bullet holes through his mouth instead of one as thought. One of his other wounds is through his abdomen and it is thought into his bowels and this may cause his death, because peritonitis usually results from wounds of this kind. Bullets from two of his other wounds about the stomach were secured this morning. The Biddles when captured had on the same clothes they wore when they escaped.

Story of the Battle.

Butler, Pa., Feb. 1.—Edward and John Biddle, fugitive Pittsburg murderers, fell before the guns of pursuers last evening after a desperate standing fight.

The battle occurred on a road between Butler and New Castle. Mrs. Kate Soffel, the wife of the jail warden, was caught with them. When the officers began firing, she implored Edward Biddle, the murderer with whom she was infatuated, to shoot her. Throwing her arms from around his neck, he refused, and turned to battle with the officers who had brought the two at bay. The officers were uninjured.

It was a thrilling ending to the most sensational jail delivery ever known in this section. Contrary to the belief of detectives the trio had left Pittsburg, where it was supposed they were hiding. After getting out of prison they went to Allegheny and to Perrysville, where they stole a horse and sleigh. They were

MRS. P. K. SOFFEL

overtaken by a posse on the road about midway between Butler and New Castle.

Early in the day two men and a woman stopped at Cooperstown, ten miles south of here. There they got their breakfast and had their horse fed. They were driving a fairly good-looking hack horse which was attached to a new cutter. They had no bells on the horse and no robes in the sleigh, which at this time of the year and with the extreme cold, was very noticeable. The harness of the horse was the jogging harness, without hold-backs and breeching, often seen about the city, but never in the country. The couple ate their breakfast at the small hotel.

The peculiar get-up of the turnout attracted a good deal of attention at the Liberty barns, where the horse was fed, and the crowd of men that collects about the country hotel watched the movements curiously.

Holiday was in the midst of the men who watched the three leave the boarding house where they got breakfast, and as they drove out of town the men seemed to do but little talking. The woman, a fairly good looking one, was well dressed, and wore diamonds on her fingers, but appeared to be but thinly clad for driving in the winter weather.

It was suspected that the strangers were the Biddles. Officers were notified and a posse was on the trail in short order, but by this time it was almost 11 o'clock.

When the Biddles came to the end of the plank road at the foot of Main street they cut through a side street into Springdale, the new part of the town, where the roads are bad and sledding is difficult. They turned their horse about and doubled back. Rumors flew thick and fast about the country regarding the fugitives. After noon a telephone message developed the information that the fugitives were pushing toward New Castle. The sheriff's posse returned about 2 o'clock and getting the fresh clews prepared to continue the chase, when detectives from Pittsburg arrived on the 2:45 train. A team was awaiting the train for the detectives and the two parties got ready at once and started out together.

The Pittsburg detectives were McGovern, Roach and Swinehart, Deputy Sheriff Rainey Hoon, Robert Ray and Frank Holliday accompanied them. They started for Prospect, in which direction the suspects were headed. By a strange fate the Biddles had passed through Mt. Chestnut, came back, and had put up at the house of James Stevenson in the town, for the night, and were at the little wayside tavern.

When the posse passed them, not knowing their near proximity, the Biddles, it seems, had been on the watch, and after the posse had left Mt. Chestnut they entered their rig again and took to the road.

The posse, failing to locate their men at Prospect, took the back track to Butler, and about two miles from Mt. Chestnut saw, to their utter astonishment, the object of their search, a black horse attached to a sleigh, driven by a woman and two men, the woman with a white fascinator about her head and the whole outfit tallying with the description sent out. The detectives were in the first sleigh and, instructing the driver to drive close, they got their rifles ready and stepped out as the men stepped.

Ed Biddle recognized the men at once and opened fire with a shotgun, which was answered with a volley from the Winchesters.

The conflict was short and sanguine. Both Biddle men fell, as shot after shot rang out, literally riddled with lead, and the unfortunate woman with them, in desperation at the terrible fate that had befallen them, turned a revolver on herself and sent a bullet through her breast, after first begging Ed Biddle to shoot her. In terror she threw her arms about his neck in the sleigh.

With a curse he threw her away from him and then turned to battle with the officers. In the bottom of the sleigh was a double-barreled shot gun which he had stolen from a farmer. He leveled it at the officers and commanded his brother John and Mrs. Soffel to use revolvers which they had in their hands. Both did so. Detective McGovern jumped from the sleigh he was in, ran right in front of their horse and began pumping lead into the two.

The fight ended after both robbers had been shot into unconsciousness and the woman had cowered behind the two men and, after firing at the officers, turned the revolver on herself.

District Attorney John C. Haymaker left for Butler at 1:43 over the Pittsburg & Western. He stated that he did not think he would have any difficulty in straightening out the tangle at Butler.

Former Warden Soffel made thy startling revelation that he had been under the influence of chloroform during the night when the Biddles broke jail. Mr. Soffel believes the anesthetic was administered by his wife.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—The remains of Edward and John Biddle, the dead bandits, arrived at the Pittsburg & Western railway station shortly after 8 o'clock to-day and were at once taken to the Pittsburg morgue. In spite of the intense cold and the comparatively early hour of their arrival, hundreds of persons gathered in the waiting room by 7:30 and by the time the train arrived the crowd had increased to a thousand or more.

When the train drew in there was a rough scramble to get to the platform of the depot during which several were hurled by being crushed against the side of the stairway. The remains were in rough boxes in charge of Detectives Roach and Swinehart, who were accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Hoon, Constable Aaron Thompson and J. Holliday, of Butler, Pa. The morgue wagon was waiting and the bodies were quickly driven to the morgue for identification.

Mrs. Soffel Will Live.

Despitches from Butler hospital today report Mrs. Soffel's condition as unchanged. While it is believed she will get well, the danger is not passed, and on account of this uncertainty in her condition nothing is being done in the way of preparations for her removal to Pittsburg. If she lives, in addition to answering to the charge of aiding prisoners to escape, she will be confronted by charges of furnishing the Biddles with firearms and aiding the felonious assault upon the officers who effected the capture in Butler.

Mrs. Soffel is already taking steps to defend herself and has written to a Pittsburg attorney to engage his service. Her father is said to be quite well to do, and as her parents are relenting, she hopes to receive aid from them.

The prison board is satisfied Mrs. Soffel had assistance within the prison walls and before the Biddle incident is finally closed it is probable there will be an almost entirely new force of attaches at the jail.

EATING IN HAVANA.

Yankees Club Together.

In Havana it is the custom to serve only bread and coffee for breakfast. A little colony of Americans that felt they could not do their work until noon on this kind of a diet clubbed together and began importing Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

One of them writing about the matter, says: "The modern cooking range had never been known in Cuba until the American occupation, and even now they are scarce, so that a ready cooked food like Grape-Nuts recommends itself to start with; then the Yankees were accustomed to the food and felt they could hardly get along without it. They began buying in five case lots and one by one the larger grocery stores began keeping Grape-Nuts in stock, so the business spread until now great quantities of Grape-Nuts are used in Cuba, and it is not only used by the Americans but the other inh

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

"Stand thou for truth with love beside;
Then in thy radiant soul,
Naught of ill can thee betide
Or turn thee from thy goal."

Thursday.

To control thought is the secret of all advancement, and that power of control is yours, if you exercise it. Image clearly to yourself the purpose you wish to attain, then hold it unwaveringly before the mind, through all discouragements, and it will finally become a reality.

Friday.

To "work out your own salvation" is to attain your own ideal. That is the goal your fondest desire has imaged, and that is your divine right.

Saturday.

Do not waste energy. Conserve all your forces through well-directed thought. Half of our lives is wasted in undoing what we have needlessly and carelessly done.

Sunday.

"What would you—'tis yours if you ask,
If believing, you know as you call
The oneness of thought, the oneness of power
Life's absolute oneness, you one with the All."

Monday.

Indecision brings weakness. To train oneself in this direction is possible. Begin by deciding quickly in the little everyday things of life that principally affect ourselves. Suppose we do make mistakes—and we inevitably shall—then we can suffer the consequences, but we have taken a step in the direction of forming a right habit.

Tuesday.

We do not become strong by an occasional putting forth of power, but it is the day-by-day doing of what we have to do, through all discouragements, through all distaste, through all weariness.

It Makes Them Hopeless.

Happy Old Age Possible.

Emily S. Bouton

An officer and ten men, brave young fellows in the Philippines, are reported to have disappeared and no clue can be obtained as to their whereabouts. It is feared they are lost.

This is the substance of a telegram appearing in a recent paper. Elsewhere in the same issue, it was announced that 30,000 more men were needed immediately for the army. And so the merry (!) war goes on! This nation whose proud boast it has been that, unlike the other great nations of the world, it could maintain its supremacy without holding its youth and manhood ready to kill at command, are now following in their footsteps, instead of leading in the better way. Far indeed are the so-called Christian nations from being governed by the Christ spirit, though the Great Master taught anew the law of Love over nineteen hundred years ago. And yet humanity has not stood still, and in spite of these things which seem pointing backward, lights are gleaming in the horizon of the future that are full of promise. It is sometimes hard to discern them, however, when we read of what horrors there are in the present, of the way in which our own people, wonderful in their energy, their enterprise, their progress along the path of material and intellectual dominance, are turning away from the living, vital truth that would give the greater glory.

These things were borne in upon me with a deeper significance by what I saw immediately after reading the paragraphs at the beginning of this paper. Boarding an electric car in Sandusky that passes by the Soldiers' Home built just outside the city's limits, I found many of the seats occupied by the blue-coated veterans who endured the storm and the stress of the Civil War. They were all of them near that turnstile of three score and ten, beyond which the road stretches but a little way ere it is lost in the shadows of the last great change.

Two of them seated upon opposite sides of the car were talking together, and their words were easily distinguished. One was a shrunken little Irishman whose face betokened suffering, though yet retaining traces of a jolly spirit that had not found life all dreary. The other, a large man, with snowy hair and keen blue eyes, which looked gloomily out from overhanging brows, was evidently American born and bred. Not a gleam of sunshine, seemingly, pierced his outlook either here or hereafter.

"What are we good for?" he said, with bitterness in his tone, to the Irish veteran. "Old folks are of no use any way in the world, and we soldiers are no better than cracked junk bottles."

Patrick smiled an uneasy sort of smile as he said: "Don't be afther lookin' at it that way. There be some good to us in livin' yet."

"How old are you?" asked the other abruptly, as if he had not heard Patrick's remonstrance.

"I be seventy-three last August," was the answer in a half proud, half deprecating way, and with the tone of one unknowing what his response might call forth.

"Why don't you die then?" cynically asked his companion. "Don't you know you've lived long enough? There isn't any place for you in the world. The sooner you die the better."

Patrick winced perceptibly, and was silent a moment. Then he said:

"I'm a lookin' to live a few years longer and to hev as good a time as I can. Then I'll be afther followin' the rest of the comrades where they be gone."

There was a pathos in his voice and words that touched the heart of one, at least, of his listeners. The cynic made no reply, while Patrick gazed wistfully out of the window, with the air of one who would forget the picture to which he had been so rudely brought face to face. The faces of the other old soldiers present had the stolid, indifferent expression that comes from long continued hopelessness. And I thought what it must be to these hundreds of men with no object in life save eating and sleeping, and no future on earth unless they have mental and spiritual riches in themselves to draw upon.

The sight of these veterans, once so stalwart and hopeful, now so hopeless, made me realize more strongly than ever how absolutely wrong is the way advancing years are regarded. As the child grows into youth and maturity he is given new aims, new objects, new interests, in accord with his hopes and desires. Reaching manhood and womanhood and the years are crowded full of what demands the exercise of the powers of mind and body, but when old age approaches and these objects are withdrawn, nothing new is supplied to hold the interest in life and work. Because this is so, the passage of years brings to the majority regret, and sometimes terror.

This is all wrong. It is the false way of thinking that produces the almost universal decay of the physical and mental powers. Believing as the years go by, that weakness must come, and the result is inevitable. The race thought helps this strong tendency, but if men and women would set themselves against the current, would hold fast to some paramount wish or ideal for which they can work, which keeps their interest and challenges the brain to action, they need not fade away into uselessness. Looking over the statistics of those who have lived unusually long lives, and two things become apparent, either their days were absorbed in some pursuit that took them out of a consciousness of the passage of time, or they were possessed of that rare equipoise of temperament that made them always see the sunshine rather than the shadows.

To live a fully rounded, harmonious life to its ending, should be rightly the object of every human being. It cannot be done by giving up, with advancing age, all participation in the activities going on everywhere. Even when the strength wanes, there is always something to fill every day with zest, if it is looked for. Let each one stand firm against being pushed so far out of the current as to be left like driftwood upon the sands of the past. There is no need of it, for though the vigor of youth and middle age to grapple with great problems no longer remains, yet there may be a ripeness of thought and judgment invaluable to their solution, if strongly and wisely presented.

So ran my thoughts as I looked at the drooping figures of those old soldiers, whose lives had been marred and broken by war, just as the lives of thousands upon thousands of others will be marred and broken, if the nation does not lead the world towards that higher and progressive future involving universal peace. When that day comes, Soldiers' Homes, with the objectless old age of its inmates, will be no longer needed.

THE COZY CORNER

Of Course We "Care."

Dear friends of the Cozy Corner, do you care to hear from the far off prairies of Oklahoma? I often find myself wondering if there are any other members of The Blade Household who have left all the dearest associations of their lives, the conveniences and comforts of a life in the states, to come to this, as yet, undeveloped country for the sake of finding a larger and more profitable home.

If so, I think we could mutually benefit each other by exchanging experiences—and garden seeds. We could help by giving the best methods we have found of raising flowers and of doing all things necessary to make a happy home. This is my idea of how The Blade could be made more pleasant and helpful to the readers of the Household page.

When we came to our claim last May, we had not a neighbor nor a well within four miles of us; now there are several in every direction within that distance. The people who are so rapidly coming into this neighborhood are, most of them, of more than usual intelligence and culture. It seems strange to find refined and gentle people living in small shacks, dug-outs, sod huts and tents, but everyone is cheerful and hopeful for the future, and all make good neighbors.

In this locality, until last year, the cattle had roamed over the hills unmolested, and a traveler across the country might ride for days without seeing a human habitation, and now the humble homes are springing up like magic in every direction. In a few years this will be one of the fairest states in the union.

While our hearts often turn longingly toward the friends we have left, and whose faces we shall never see again on this side of the golden gate; yet, no matter what the surroundings may be, we know

"'Tis home where'er the heart is."

LAURA O. CHUPP.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

Dear editor and friends, do you not think that a lack of consistency on the part of the advocates of the various reforms prevents their acceptance by many people?

To illustrate: Not very long ago, I chanced to be seated in a restaurant next to a woman whose voice is raised, in season and out of season, in behalf of the Audubon movement for the protection of birds. She would sooner tie a handkerchief over her head than to wear a hat trimmed with feathers of any kind, and at that moment of which I speak she wore a monument of intemperance in the way of trimming on the immense "picture hat" that finished her street toilette.

Across from us, at another table, sat two ladies who wore "feathers," to use a common expression. As one of these hats was trimmed with ostrich plumes and the other with quills from a chicken (that might have been eaten by some Audubonite), it was certain that neither of the original wearers had suffered much in losing their plumage, but, nevertheless, their appearance on the ladies' hats was the occasion for a tirade—spoken in no muffled tones—from my neighbor, on the sin of wearing them, and the wickedness of women who encouraged such "cruelty to birds."

This much of the story I wish to tell was consistent, as it was in keeping with the lady's belief, but while talking thus she was waiting for her order for frog's legs to be served, and when it came she ate them with great complacency and satisfaction.

I wondered if she knew—or cared—how these delicacies are procured, and if so, what were her ideas in regard to women who would thus "encourage cruelty to frogs." Possibly these amphibious animals are not included in her list of sufferers.

"Diamond Eyes" Wishes to Entertain

Dear friends, will some one tell me all about a valentine party? How the invitations should be sent, what shall be provided for the entertainment of the guests, costumes to be worn, refreshments, etc.

There are many ways of giving a valentine party, and nearly every person wishes something original at such times. The general rule for all is that there shall be a profusion of hearts and darts in the decorations, and that the same idea should pervade all of the preparations. The invitations should suggest that it is to celebrate the day given over to Cupid, and also that each guest shall appear in special costume. Characters from Shakespeare and Dickens are favorites for representation at such times, probably because they can be so easily supplied, but Greenaway, Japanese or Chinese costumes may be worn, or, if preferred, the hostess may suggest to each one the person she or he is to represent.

Each lady will make a souvenir of the same kind.—a hand-decorated valentine or some pretty little article that a gentleman would appreciate. She will also enclose in a sealed envelope her visiting card.

Let the gathering at meal-time be made the most happy hour of the day, and the influence on the children may be beyond estimation.—Table Talk.

What Women Are Doing.

Our new Filipino neighbors are by no means behind the women in other portions of the United States in some respects. From reports of those who have been sent by the government to investigate matters in the islands, it seems that the women are the business managers and advisers of the men, in all practical undertakings. American residents have found them excellent agents in renting houses and conducting business for them with the natives. In all such matters they act for a customer with the same carefulness and interest as if it were a personal deal.

An officer just from the Philippines says that the natives make the best servants, being faithful and honest in the minutest details of their work. He suggests that a possible solution of the "servant girl" question may be reached by bringing the Filipinos over to do the work.

The educational work of the Utah Federation of Clubs is reported, in part, as follows:

Some of the good results achieved are a more general interest in the public schools, shown by a systematic visitation by the mothers; organizations formed by parents and teachers for the study of educational subjects; kindergartens; women elected on the school boards in several districts, and a school of domestic science maintained during the summer vacation.

To crown all, two model rooms have been fitted up by club women, where the artistic atmosphere is an inspiration to all the children who visit them. On the whole there has been a slow but steady growth in interest and intelligence throughout the state, so that much may be hoped for in the future, when all club women shall be interested in work outside of self-improvement, and thereby gain the highest culture of all.

Right here comes in the question that is being argued by many who do not fully approve of the self-culture clubs. These, they say, have a tendency to make women entirely selfish; in their desire for self-help, they come to utterly ignore the claims of others less fortunate than themselves—a course that would confine all mental progress to the class who have leisure and money.

The believers in this theory insist that in order to be really helpful, there should be provisions for helping others made in the organization of every club for "self help."

Among the many vexed questions to be decided by clubs, is this which has been propounded by the Illinois Federation of Clubs: "Shall club women become vegetarians?" While this might come under the head of physical self-improvement, and therefore a fit subject for discussion, it will doubtless meet with much opposition before it shall be universally adopted as a rule of the club woman's life.

The educational committee of the Massachusetts Federation, has taken a step in the right direction in urging special work in the training of young girls. Attention is called to the fact that for boys, under age, arrangements are made for preventing truancy, they being sent, when necessary, to a home provided by the state where they will receive care and instruction for a period, not exceeding two years, which it is supposed will counteract any further tendency to the evils arising from an idle life.

For girls there is no such provision, no place provided by the government where they may be under the fostering care of the state, and away from the influence of the street associates.

It is a lack of parental care that causes, among girls, the truancy that often leads them to lives of shame, and in such cases the only remedy is for the authorities to place them where this neglect will be overcome by proper training.

A great deal of mawkish sentiment is sometimes expressed in regard to the so-called cruelty of separating parents from their children by these means, but if a parent fails in his duty toward his child, the question at once resolves into one of protection for the child—protection for them mentally and morally, as well as physically—and the sentiment is, or should be, entirely ignored in the thought of what will best tend to make of him, or her, a good and useful citizen.

It is for every woman's duty to interest herself in the founding of such home-schools for truant girls in her own state and neighborhood; without the proper care of these young girls, there will always be a necessity for retreats and reforms schools for them as they grow older.

In one of the far western states, a woman has recently come to the front in "industrial" pursuits, by organizing and leading a band of cattle thieves. It is said that she makes this "industry" a paying one, and so far, has kept a large territory "greatly interested" in her work.

Much is said and written these days about "table manners." Children (in well bred families) are drilled in a knowledge of "good form" as to the use of the fork and napkin; proper methods of eating the various courses are descanted upon; but training in the most important grace or habit a child should have, that of cheerfulness at the table, is too often neglected.

THE BLADE COOK.

During a recent vacation trip, The Blade Cook discovered that in each state, and each community, there were certain recipes that seemed to be found nowhere else. In some of the places she visited were recipes for bread, cake, pudding, pies, deserts or meat dishes that had never been heard of outside of that especial locality, but which from their excellence deserved to be given to the world. During the year 1902, she wishes to make a collection of these recipes and will be glad to receive them from the readers of The Blade. Send anything you may find especially nice in your own household, and at the end of the year we shall have a collection that will be well worth keeping for reference, containing as it will, the best from all states.

Mince Pie.

A Recipe Given in The Blade in 1889.

Chop fine, enough lean, cooked beef to make two bowlfuls, add to this three bowlfuls of chopped apple, two of chopped and seeded raisins, four bowlfuls sugar, one of suet, one of molasses, one of cider, one of vinegar, one-fourth pound citron and the bowl filled up with English currants, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, one of cloves and one tablespoonful of salt. Mix and cook until the fruit is well done. This will keep indefinitely if placed in tightly covered jars.—Mrs. N. G. S., Oregon.

Mrs. G. F. Mahler sends from Iowa this for

Mock Mince Pie.

One large coffee cup of grated bread crumbs, one and one-half cupfuls of water, one-half cupful vinegar, one cupful raisins, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, salt and pepper. Cook until thoroughly mixed and use at once. This quantity will make two large pies.

Mrs. M. W. Blanchard gives this recipe for a real good Ohio cookies:

Cookies.

One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of shortening—I use cottolene—two-thirds cupful sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt and nutmeg or other spice to taste, with flour enough to make them roll out without sticking to the board. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven. These are handy when eggs are scarce.

The same friend uses dates in place of raisins, or other fruit, in pies and puddings, and recommends the practice to others. As an example she gives this recipe for a

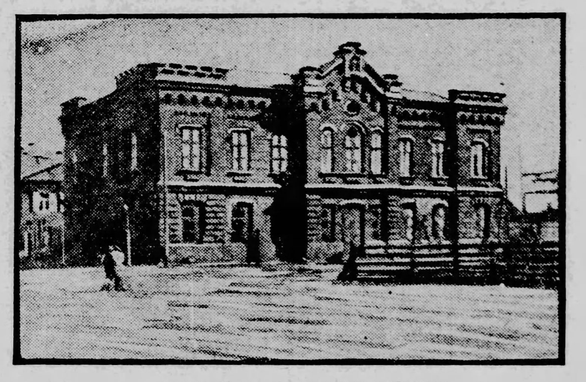
Date Pudding.

Make a batter of one pint of flour, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half spoonful of soda, a pinch of salt, and water to make a stiff batter. Grease small cups, cover the bottom with stoned dates and pour in the batter. Steam or bake and serve with sauce or sugar and cream.

Records of the Past.

They exist all over the known earth, and have always possessed a fascination for the few students who dreamed dreams of the people whose life-story was thus so faintly told. In later years the interest in these records of the distant past has spread and deepened, until governments have deemed it wise to take steps for their preservation. Thus encouraged, an increased number of individuals have devoted themselves to endeavoring to read from these silent witnesses, something of the characters and habits of the vanished races whose existence is thus proven.

These remains are not confined to the Old World, but are largely in evidence in the so-called New. Here they are in such array as to show that the vast



MUSEUM AT MINUSINSK, SIBERIA.
—From Records of the Past.

stretches, of land reaching over so many thousands of miles, was peopled long before the Indians roamed through the "forests primeval." What are named American antiquities now command as much interest and attention as those found in Egypt, whose pyramids and ruined temples were long considered the oldest monuments of the world's ancient civilizations. That theory has been disproved, and other questions have arisen demanding solution.

In order to facilitate the investigations into the pre-historic past, a new journal, entitled Records of the Past, has been founded of which the first number appeared with the New Year. Its object, the editor writes, is not to state theories and controversies, but to give the results of historical research all over the world, devoting, however, especial attention to that in the Western Hemisphere. It is hoped in this way attention will be drawn to the desirability of provisions made by government for the protection of the important remains of pre-historic time, which are so rapidly being effaced.

In this number following the opening paper by the editor, Rev. Henry Mason Baum, is an article relating to the Archeological Interests in Asiatic Russia by Professor George F. Wright. "From Finland to Japan," he writes, "there stretches an almost continuous belt of pre-historic monuments that apparently have no connection with any of the races now occupying that region. These consist of barrows or burial mounds of large size, stone circles and huge stone monuments of various types." To some of these he was enabled to give special attention, and he found their resemblance to the mounds and earthworks in Ohio very striking.

To present the most interesting archaeological center in Siberia is Minusinsk, says Prof. Wright:

"This is a small city of about 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the Yenisei river, about 300 miles south of Krasnoyarsk, where the Trans-Siberian railroad crosses it. The city is in the center of a plain which is about 150 miles long and 150 miles wide, which is nearly bisected by the river. It is completely surrounded by mountains, those on the south side forming the Mongolian border, being 10,000 or 11,000 feet in height. The plain is very fertile and the climate delightful, so that it is not misnamed the Italy of Siberia.

Some 25 or 30 years ago among the exiles sent to this place were Prince Alexander Kropotkin and Mr. N. Martianoff, who, with the large freedom allowed them, at once began the investigation of the numerous burial mounds which dot the region. Kropotkin did not remain long, but Martianoff, after his political disabilities were removed, chose to remain as a permanent resident. As a result of his efforts he has seen grow up under his supervision one of the most remarkable and instructive museums in the world. Housed in a practically fireproof building, there are already 60,000 specimens all carefully arranged and classified. Among the anthropological specimens are early skulls which have been skilfully trepanned, while the archaeological specimens illustrate more fully than anywhere else the transition from the stone through the bronze to the iron age. In fact, the number and variety of bronze implements and ornaments exhumed from these burial places is so great as to be bewildering, while there are many rude crucibles of very early age which represent the earliest processes of making iron.

Knowledge of the remains in the extinct city of Pompeii, to which in this number Albert A. Hopkins devotes several pages in a discussion of its life and art is much more extended. The reader will, however, find much that is interesting, if not new, as the paper is really a notice of the recent work of the German scholar, August Mau, upon that subject, and includes numerous illustrations taken from the author's pages.

The number closes with a history of what is known as The Siloam Inscription, with its description and reproduction from the photograph taken from the stone. The following is the translation in lines as it stands:

FIRST LINE—"(Behold) the excavation! Now this had been the history of the excavation. While the workmen were still lifting up

SECOND LINE—"The axe, each towards his neighbor, and while three cubits still remained to (cut through) each (heard) the voice of the other who called

THIRD LINE—"To his neighbor since there was an excess in the rock on the right hand and on (the left). And on the day of the

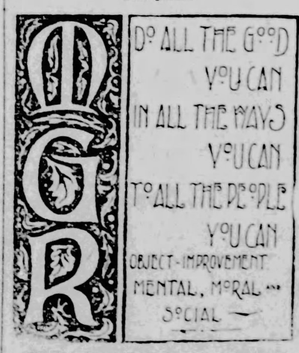
FOURTH LINE—"Excavation the workmen struck, each to meet his neighbor, axe against axe, and there flowed

FIFTH LINE—"The waters from the spring to the pool for a thousand two hundred cubits, and

SIXTH LINE—"Of a cubit was the height of the rock over the heads of the workmen."

The publication comes from the Records of the Past Exploration Society, 237 Third street S. E., Washington, D. C

THE BLADE BOOK CLUB.



"Fuella Poeta" brings to us to-day some of her original poetry, and thoughts suitable for the season:

The sun has sunk to rest. The verdant hills
Bedeck the tomb of his declining hours.
And such is life when man has lived for long
Within a world of sorrow and despair.
Or joy and hope, of thorns or fragrant flowers.
The day will come when he shall sink to rest
Amid the everlasting hills of time.
Whose glorious splendor he himself has made.

While the power of shaping our destiny is not wholly in our own hands, we can so influence our lives, and those with whom we are associated that we can make them either a success or a failure. Our outward surroundings exert an influence over our lives nearly, if not quite equal to those of the inward thought, just as the hills, and the sky, add to the picturesqueness and beauty of the sunset. There may be a few clouds, but they serve only to make the effect more beautiful.

As we thus realize the influence upon our lives and characters by our surroundings, it should make us more careful in the choice of our associates, choosing only those whose influence will be for our benefit, for it is by attention to these things that we shall be enabled to live so that our last years may be brightened by the recollections of a well spent life.

"Phrenologist," Va., sends this loving tribute to the memory of the one known in our columns as "Peggy Short."—Miss Maude Williams, of Chilhowie, Va.:

During these first hours of the New Year I have been thinking much on the changes that have come into our circle since it was first organized. Were it possible for us to meet as we did six or seven years ago, how different would be our thoughts and ideas of life! Our membership since that time has been increased by a number of new faces. Many of those who met with us then have been scattered far and wide over the country, and there are lonely mounds of earth which cover the mortal remains of some who were once the life of our company.

In taking a retrospective glance of the year that has just passed one of the sad events is the death of Miss Maude Williams, known to the M. G. R.'s as "Peggy Short," who has very recently passed through the gates of death to the Life Everlasting.

Miss Williams was a noble girl, just blooming into womanhood, when the summons came to her, that her work here was finished and that for her time was no more. She had very high and pure aspirations which, had her life been spared, would have added to the already beautiful character she bore among her friends.

It is very mysterious to us to understand why such a beautiful life should have been required in so short a time. Her's was not a life of pleasure unmixed with sorrow, for she was called upon to mourn the loss of a sister and two brothers within a very brief period, but she was ever cheerful and helpful to all around her, and has left us an example of an obedient, faithful life that we all do well to follow.

Dear M. G. R.'s, have you made your customary New Year's resolutions? I have made none, for I do not believe that they help me. I shall try instead of "resolving" to "do" this year.

"Ruth," Mich., comes with a word of comfort for another of our number who is in distress:

I read in the M. G. R. column that our "Faithful Annie" is in deep trouble. Though she does not tell her friends her especial sorrow, she has the sympathy of all.

I wish to remind her of the source of unfailing comfort and ask her to read Revelation, 3:19; Hebrews, 12:6; and Matthew, 7:21.

"Brother Jonathan," Ohio, makes a suggestion:

I would like to know how many of the M. G. R.'s expect to attend the great fair in St. Louis? My wife and I are arranging to do so, and we would like very much to meet others who wear the M. G. R. badge.

I have been thinking what an amount of good we have done in the last year, if each of the 784 letters we have sent forth has helped even one person, and what possibilities lie before us this year if we will but accept the opportunity offered us to send out helpful words.

"Fairy Flora," where are you? I miss your letters and would be glad to welcome you back to the M. G. R.

"Oregon Bach," why don't you find a girl to suit you, and settle down—as I have?

Now a suggestion: If Miss Prudence is willing, why not introduce a new feature into our work this year, viz: let us send in original short stories of three or four hundred words, each containing a good moral; the best to receive a prize. Miss Prudence shall appoint a committee of three, who shall be the judges of the papers sent in at certain dates.

To provide for the prizes, and to remunerate these judges for their time, we will assess ourselves one penny a year. If all of the registered members will respond to this, it will give us an ample fund for the purpose mentioned. At least, let us hear what Miss Prudence, and the other members, think of the scheme.

In regard to the above plan, Miss Prudence thinks it might be a very entertaining idea, but fears that the "remuneration" plan would not succeed, as there are so many of our registered members who seem to have utterly forgotten us.

However, if you choose to try it, the prize will be provided in some way, and there is no doubt that the judges would gladly donate their time and wisdom in such a cause.

It would be quite impossible for us to publish more than one such story in each month without omitting the pleasant letters from others than the story-tellers; that would give us twelve short stories in the year. Suppose that all members of the M. G. R. send to Miss Prudence immediately the names of twelve whom they think would best do the work. To each of these who receive the largest number of votes, shall be assigned a month in which they shall give the especial letter, this letter to be an original tale, either grave or gay, of not more than three hundred and fifty words. (If you will count the words in any article on this page you will know how much space such a story would require.)

The story will be published the last Thursday in the month and as the list of successful authors will be given the second Thursday in March with the month assigned them, we can all know who is to entertain us on each "story day."

It will be necessary for all votes to be in by March first, if we do this, so do not delay, but send them at once, if you approve of the idea, as the matter will not be attempted unless a sufficient interest is shown to warrant it.

Will "Brother Jonathan" explain the post-mark on his last letter?

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THE CHICKADEE.

The chickadee tilts
On a sycamore bough,
In cute little kilts
The chickadee tilts;
Like a brownie on stilts
With his sweet little Frau,
The chickadee tilts
On a sycamore bough.

The chickadee wears
A cunning black cap,
In all his affairs
The chickadee wears,
Without any airs—
The dear little chap—
The chickadee wears
A cunning black cap.

The chickadee's song
Is "Chicka-a-dee-dee."
It is not very long,
The chickadee's song;
Not much for a throng,
But it satisfies me,
The chickadee's song
Is "Chick-a-dee-dee."

The chickadee nests
In the heart of a tree,
The cats are not guests
Where the chickadee nests;
No robber molests
His little tepee,
The chickadee nests
In the heart of a tree.

The chickadee stays
All the year round,
On cold winter days
The chickadee stays;
The cat-bird delays
Till daisies abound;
The chickadee stays
All the year round.

—Le Roy T. Weeks, in St. Nicholas.

The Poet Who Loved The Daisies.

Robert Burns was born in Ayr, Scotland, January 29, 1759, almost a century and a half ago. He grew up and became one of the most popular song writers in the world. His father was a farmer, an honest and good man. At six years old Robert went to the village school and learned to read and write well. He was a very little fellow when he began to be fond of reading. Books were not plenty in those days; but little Robert read whatever he could find, and always was a greedy listener to the old songs and ballads and tales of which the rustic neighborhood was full.

His father was poor, and when Robert was a lad he worked hard upon the farm. He always loved the out-door world—the woods and streams, the birds and flowers which he saw around him, and wrote songs about them. One day, in ploughing, his share turned up a little mountain daisy by its roots. Burns would have saved the daisy had he noticed it in time. When he saw the lovely flower cut to pieces by his plough, he felt so sorry that he wrote a song about it—a song which people everywhere love to read to-day. It begins with this verse:

"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush amang the stoure
(dust)
Thy slender stem;
To spare thee now is past my power,
Thou bonnie gem."

At another time when Burns was ploughing, a tiny field-mouse ran out from the furrow before the plough. When he saw the little creature's nest spoiled, he was sorry enough for the mischief he had done it by accident. He wrote a poem this time, too; about how the poor mousie had gathered the leaves and sticks with so much care, and how the plough had torn up its home in the cold weather, so that she had no shelter for the winter.

When this ploughman poet was twenty-seven years old he had written so many poems that he thought he would publish them as a book. People young and old, rich and poor, were eager to buy and read them. One of the very best of them all was called "A Man's a Man for a' That." It is one of the greatest poems ever written for the sake of the laboring man.

After this time he wrote many beautiful songs that were set to music and sung in Scotland and England and in America. Almost all his poems were about common things and common people, but Robbie Burns found a charm in the everyday world and its everyday folks, and made his readers feel it, too. He did not live to be an old man; he died when he was only thirty-seven.

—Frances Campbell Sparhawk, in Little Folks.

Banner Puzzler

For December.

W. P. E.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Newton, Mass., April 19, 1724, and died in 1790. He rose by the force of his superior genius to his distinction as a lawyer and a statesman, without the advantage of a college education. In 1774 he was elected a member of Congress. He was one of the committee appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence. He was a conspicuous member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. In 1781 he was chosen a Senator, which office he filled until his death. He received an honorary diploma of Master of Arts from Yale College, and was for many years treasurer of that institution. He was a profound and sagacious statesman, an able and upright judge and exemplary Christian. President Jefferson remarked of him: "He never said a foolish thing in his life."

METTA.

2—HALF SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1—A descendant of David. (I Chron. 3:21.)
2—A loud, deep cry.
3—Not old.
4—A tower of the flock.
5—A consonant.

C. M. B.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

$350.00 and 4-9 of A's money is equal to $180.00 and 9-10 of B's; and together they have $500.00. How much money has each?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4—DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

"The quality of mercy is not trained.
It droppet as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed—
It blesseth him that gives, and him that tak's.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His scepptre shows the form of temoral power,
The attribut to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dred and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceoted sway—
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings."

Each line has an omitted letter, and the eleven omitted letters spell the name of the author of the quotation.

L. U. C.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about the "Cheese-Ring"?

KANSAS BOY.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Think for thyself; one good idea
But known to be thy own,
Is better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of January 23.

1—Elihu Burritt.
2—Words forming diamond: C, Ala, Clear, Alkoran, parapet, ravel, rat, S. Centrals down and across: Cleo Davis.
3—B paid $360.00, gain, 20 per cent. (See Chat.)
4—"Least said, soonest mended."
5—The keys of the Bastile are kept at Mt. Vernon, the old home of George Washington.
6—J. A. Holland wrote:
"Wings are for angels, but feet for men.
We may borrow the wings to find the way,
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire,
But our feet must rise, or we fall again."

Chat.

There was a good attendance at the Cademy this morning. Marley Cranford, N. E. Girl, Geo. E. Sprinkle, W. C. Mollett, W. P. E., F. E. Perry, and a new member who wishes to appear as "Dee."

N. E. Girl sends thanks to Ill Nois for a lovely New Year's Greeting.

Marley Cranford, in acknowledging the justice of a criticism by W. P. E., says I am like other men, fallible; but possess the knowing how to get the exact answer to be of more importance than the getting of it.

George, you must not be impatient if your contributions are not printed at once. Be sure you were credited with the solution, and when space permits, your problem will be used.

The author's solution to the problem answered this week is as follows: As the base multiplied by 1 plus the rate equals the sum, then $360.00 x (1 plus r) = $500.00, equal what B paid, and what B paid equal r) must equal what C paid, or $472.00. This being so, 472 must equal the product of 2 factors, one of which is 200, the other two factors being the same. Now, divide the product of 2 factors by any one will give the product of the other 2. Since these are the same, divide 472 by 200 equals 1.44, the product of the other 2. Since these are the same, extracting the sq. rt. we have 1.2, or 20 per cent. either of the other factors, and a principal 1 leaves 20 per cent as the rate of gain.

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MARINES RESCUED.

Awful Sufferings of the Ten Americans Lost on Samar.

Manila, Jan. 29.—The ten marines, members of Captain David D. Porter's expedition, lost on the Island of Samar, have been rescued. But they are pitiful wrecks. Starving, poisoned by brambles, feverish from drinking impure water, all delirious and some insane, there is scant hope that any of them will ever fully recover from their terrible experiences.

When the relief force under Williams, of the First Infantry, located the missing men two of them were in trees, barking like dogs, and three of the unfortunates staggered into the relief camp delirious and unable to explain the whereabouts of their companions.

The marines suffered frightful hardships. For several days they were without food. To avoid starvation they ate, raw, the flesh of two dogs. The natives accompanying them pretended that they could not distinguish the edible roots. As a result some of the men devoured poisonous roots and berries and suffered intense agony and insanity.

To add to their hardships, torrential rains flooded the island, swelling all the streams and making progress almost impossible. In the face of these conditions Williams and his band of rescuers pushed into the interior and finally succeeded in locating all the men.

General Chaffee is endeavoring to obtain the full details of the trip but neither Capt. Porter nor any of his men are in condition to give a lucid explanation. It is the general belief, however, that the marines were deceived by the natives who accompanied them, and there is intense anger among the sufferers and the rescuers against the natives, none of whom returned with their victims.

The expedition into the interior of Samar was undertaken about two weeks ago. Captain Porter and thirty-six members of the marine corps, taking with them a number of natives as guides, pushed into the wilds of the island. The project was dangerous on account of the terrific rainfall, but had the guides been faithful it is thought the party might have returned in safety. Rations for five days were carried.

January 21 Capt. Porter and twenty-six of his men managed to reach the coast, but could give no idea of the location or fate of their ten companions. While it was generally feared that the men had perished, a rescue party was organized and a systematic search of the island taken up, with the result that all have been found.

GATHERING REBELS IN.

Manila, Jan. 29.—Major Lot and three Filipino lieutenants, with 10 rifles, 3 revolvers and 24 bolos, surrendered to Major Anderson, of the Sixth cavalry, on Monday last, at Lipa, Province of Batangas.

Lot was brought in sick, on a litter. He was cordially hated at Lipa, where he looted $55,000 worth of jewelry from prominent families.

Nickerson's scouts have captured Colonel Lot, a brother of Major Lot, near Batangas.

Lieutenant William L. Karns, of the Sixth cavalry, has had a slight engagement with some Filipinos, during which he killed two insurgents and captured a captain and two soldiers.

The general outlook in Batangas province is decidedly favorable.

A party of insurgents, led by two renegade Americans, recently entered Alangulang, in Leyte province, claiming they were constabulary, but not yet uniformed. The impostors were taken to police headquarters and were royally entertained by the native sergeant in charge. At a given signal the renegades and insurgents fell on the police, which, though outnumbered more than two to one, fought desperately and drove off their assailants, after a hand-to-hand fight, in which bolos were the chief weapons. The victory was notable, as the police were completely surprised and so outnumbered. They lost two men killed and had one man wounded. The insurgents left one man dead.

GAINING GROUND.

Manila, Jan. 31.—The general outlook for pacification in the archipelago, everywhere outside the island of Samar has never been more favorable since the original outbreak of the Filipino insurrection than at the present time. The insurgents have been broken up into small bands, and are everywhere fleeing for shelter. They surrender daily, are captured or are killed.

The policy of reconcentration and the stern measure of closing the ports to commerce have accomplished everything expected of them. Gen. Chaffee still hopes that by the end of February, the island of Samar alone will remain not pacified.

CHANLER IS SANE.

Louisa Court House, Va., Jan. 29.—A decree has been entered in the circuit court of this county regarding the mentality of John Armstrong Chanler, the divorced husband of Amelie Rives, in which Chanler is declared to be sane. The court decrees that there is no further use for a commissioner for Chanler's person or property and gives him possession of his Virgina estates. It is understood measures will be instituted for the recovery of Mr. Chanler's property.

HOTEL IN DANGER.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Two hundred and thirty guests of the Lindell Hotel were driven from their apartments into the sleety streets last night by raging flames which wrecked the adjoining building at the corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue and threatened to sweep away the hostelry.

Women were carried from the upper floors by elevator and down the stairway in fainting condition. Mothers, with infants in their arms, groped their way through suffocating smoke.

Men dragged their trunks after them down the broad stairways of the hotel, and clerks in the office hastily procured the valuables of the guests from safes and vaults and carried them to places of greater safety.

The fire originated in a seven-story brick structure known as the O'Neill building. There were a dozen or more firms occupying it, of which the largest concern was the L. Bauman Jewelry Company. The losses suffered by these concerns will approximate $300,000.

The Lindell Hotel was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $25,000.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article, to say nothing of achieving popular favor,

and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so, and am thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud, and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

WATERBURY'S FIRE.

Business Section Burned With Three Millions Loss.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 3.—The loss by the burning of the Scoville house will reach $150,000. There are rumors of incendiarism in connection with the burning of this property. For a time the fire threatened to spread from the Scoville to the city hall, but that beautiful and costly structure was saved.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 3.—For ten hours last night and this morning flames fanned by a high wind held sway over the business portion of this city, causing a loss that will exceed $3,000,000. The best business portion of the city, forming a triangle bounded on the north by Exchange place, on the west by Bank street, on the south by Grand street, and on the east by South Main street, was almost wiped out.

The first fire which was started in the big store of the Reid & Hughes Drygoods company, on Bank street, was not considered under control until about $3,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

About the time the firemen supposed they had the flames under control a second fire broke out in the Scoville House, the city's leading hotel, remodeled by the late Judge E. C. Lewis, a few years ago at an expense of about $75,000 and the establishment was completely wrecked. The occupants of the hotel were forced to seek the street in their night clothes.

With the ringing of a second alarm, the city was thrown into a panic. There was a gale blowing and sparks from the burning hotel were driven in lurid showers over a great area. The occupants of buildings located in the path of the wind prepared to leave. Although the Waterbury fire department was reinforced from nearby cities it was for a time impossible to stay the flames. The fire in its entirety burned over four acres of the business section.

Among the prominent buildings totally destroyed are the block occupied by the Reid & Hughes Drygoods company, the plant of the Waterbury American, the Masonic temple, the Scoville and Franklin houses, the W. L. Douglas Shoe company, the Johnson block, the Salvation Army Workingman's home, and scores of other buildings. In all about 100 most prominent business houses are burned out.

Rarely have firemen been obliged to contend against worse conditions than those which prevailed in this conflagration. The wind was blowing a gale and the cold was intense. It seemed at one time as though every structure in the heart of the city would be destroyed. In some instances the work of the firemen proved of avail, for the Waterbury bank building, at the corner of Bank and Grand streets, was saved, although the New England Engineering company's $70,000 building, but a few feet away, and the Masonic temple, on the north side of the building, were wiped out.

During the night the mayor was in communication with Gov. McLean and the militia was called out. Companies A and G, numbering 250 men, were detailed about the fire district and are still on duty. The city is now practically under martial law, the blue uniforms of the National Guardsmen appearing on every side.

Details are changed every hour. The armory, the city hall, the churches and other public places have been turned into temporary shelters, hundreds being rendered homeless. The effect of the fire cannot be otherwise than pronounced. An Associated Press correspondent asked Mayor Kilduff if he would call for financial aid from outside cities. The mayor responded:

"Waterbury, although suffering a grievous blow, will take care of herself, although it is grateful for the expressions of sympathy on every side."

It was not until 10 o'clock, Monday, that it was definitely felt that the fire had been conquered. The Scoville house and Franklin house ruins were still blazing and in the ruined district volumes of smoke arose.

British Oil Ship Ashore.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—The British tank steamer James Brand, Philadelphia for Christiana, is ashore on Criss Ledge, in the Delaware bay. The Brand has 1,651,904 gallons of refined petroleum on board.

GOVERNOR TAFT

Testified Before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The investigation into the conditions in the Philippine archipelago apropos to the effort to secure legislation for the government of those islands was begun by the Senate committee on the Philippines today. W. H. Taft, civil governor of the archipelago, was the first witness called. There was a full attendance of members of the committee, and Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, explained that the committee desired not only the fullest information concerning the islands, but any advice that Governor Taft might offer concerning the questions at issue. Governor Taft began by saying that he had gone to the Philippines in the spring of 1900 and had visited almost all the provinces during the past year. He said that in all the Filipino or Christian provinces there is a form of civil government.

There are thirty-four of these provinces. The Moros are all friendly, except a few who had never been otherwise than hostile to the Spaniards. Even these were now being brought over by the prospect of trade of which they are very fond.

Going back to the beginning of the commission's tour of the island, Gov. Taft said that it had only been undertaken after the re-election of President McKinley, when the time seemed ripe for the establishment of local government in the islands. Describing this tour, he said the course was to present to the dignitaries of the various places visited an explanation of the provincial and municipal acts. "We had some oratory," he said, "and from the rear platform of the train, but generally from the windows of the car." He then gave in detail the proceedings of the meetings at the various places visited, saying that some seventeen capitals of the provinces were visited on the first tour. At each place the delegates of the people were met, the prescribed special act was passed and a governor appointed, who was authorized to organize municipalities. These provincial governments consist, he explained, of a governor, secretary, superintendent, treasurer and a fiscal or prosecuting attorney. In all cases where the selection could be made without arousing jealousies, natives had been chosen. All these appointments are temporary and next month their successors will be elected. When the factions were too strong, Americans were placed at the head of each provincial government. In all cases the treasurer and superintendent were Americans.

The commission had first given its attention to the northern provinces and in April started south on a trip of 54 days. They had been received most cordially everywhere. This latter remark led the witness into a few discursive remarks upon the subject of Filipino hospitality. "The Spaniard," he said, "will always tell you that his house is yours, but he does not always mean that you should take him at his word, but the Filipino will tell you the same thing and he always means what he says. He will turn his family out and install you in his habitation."

Speaking of the island of Negros, he said it was peculiar in its topography and that previous to the coming of the commission there was difficulty in the matter of government. There were so many officers in the government that of the $200,000 (Mexican) only about $10,000 was left for other expenses than the payment of salaries. Governor Taft said the commission had had an interesting experience in trying to reorganize the province of Antique, but that the people resisted vigorously. He mentioned that at San Jose, the capital, they displayed a model of liberty enlightening the world which was 20 feet high and had been dragged seven miles over a very rough road. On this monument there were statues of Washington and McKinley.

Gov. Taft said it had been found impossible to put Filipinos over the Moros. They are subject to their datos or chiefs, and refuse to recognize the authority of a Filipino. There were, he said, two sultans, one in Mindanao, and the other in the Jolo group, but the sultans do not always control their datos. The sultan of Mindanao is, he said, very poor, but the sovereign of the Jolos is a thrifty man, who is constantly trying to increase his income and constantly getting into a row about it.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Gov. Taft today continued his statement before the senate committee on the Philippines regarding the conditions existing in these islands.

Answering a question by Mr. Lodge, he described the condition of the island of Samar where the people are still in insurrection and said he was not prepared to state that this island was never wholly subjected to Spanish rule. He then described the qualifications requisite for an elector in the different towns, where the commission had established governments. These were that such person shall speak and write English or speak and write Spanish, or have filled a municipal office under Spanish rule or that he shall pay $15 gold taxes a year.

Gov. Taft then entered upon a general narrative of the work of the commission. When the commission arrived at Manila, they found the people divided into three classes, those in favor of the exclusion of American sovereignty altogether, the Spanish party in favor of this government and a large body of ignorant people who were entirely indifferent.

Governor Taft said that the instructions to the commission which gradually placed more power in the civil government, had had a marvelous effect upon the people. The insurrection, he said, had been most active in September preceding the elections in this country with the view of influencing them and for this reason it had been difficult to bring the Filipinos to a discussion of the legislation which the commission was enacting. There was no doubt as to what the policy of the United States would be.

"The subordinate military officers," he continued, "were a little bit contemptuous of what we were doing, because it seemed a play so unimportant a part in the situation, but when the power over the purse strings began to tighten in the matter of appropriations these gentlemen, who were spending the island's funds, began to appreciate there was some power behind the commission."

Governor Taft said that it will be found, on investigation, that the surrender by the insurgents of arms and men were far in excess of the actual captures by the military. The municipal code was not put into operation, he said, until after the presidential election in the United States, because of the unsettled condition of affairs, but as soon as it became known to the people that the commission had thought it wise to provide for the election of governors, which occur next month, the Filipinos flocked to them with expressions of gratification. He said that the theory of the commission, in their formation of civil government, is that the indispensable aid to the ultimate success of popular government is the extension of education, but that the effect of this could not be felt for a generation, until the children had grown to manhood.

"There were," he said, "ten thousand adults engaged in the study of English.

"In the meantime," said he, "the reliance of the committee is on the small educated population of the community, who form a nucleus about which, with the aid of American control, we think a stable government can be erected."

Eugene Dupont Dead.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 29.—Eugene Dupont, president of the extensive powder manufacturing firm of E. I. Dupont, DeNemours & Co., died at his home at Christiana Hundred last night.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Gold and Silver but a Small Part of Our Mining Riches.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.

Because gold and silver are used for measuring as money the values of other national products, people are prone to consider their production as perhaps the most important of the mineral outputs of our country. In a certain sense this is true. But a comparison of some of our mineral industries, as set forth in the "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1900," shows how small a part, relatively, the two precious metals play in adding to our national wealth.

Round numbers alone being used for convenience sake, it is found that the gold product was worth $79,000,000, and that the commercial value of the silver product was about $36,000,000, though the coining value was $74,000,000. As metals, then, the gold and silver were worth $115,000,000; as money they were worth $153,000,000. Now, the copper produced in 1900 was valued at $98,000,000, though the price decreased a cent and a half a pound as compared with 1899; the lead was valued at over $23,000,000, though the condition of the industry was not good; zinc was produced to the value of over $10,000,000, though it declined 28 per cent in value as compared with 1899. The copper, lead and zinc products were worth more as metals, by $16,000,000, than our gold and silver, as metals, in 1900. Again, the combined values of the production of abrasive materials, such as grindstones, garnets, and so on; of chemical materials, such as gypsum, phosphate rock, and others; of pigments, such as metallic paint, white lead, and so on; and of the miscellaneous metallic products, the whole aggregate amounting to about $52,000,000, show that they were worth less, as metals or metallic products, than the gold by about $27,000,000, and more than the silver, as a metal, by $16,000,000.

Further, the comparison of gold and silver with the structural materials produced—that is, with $48,000,000 of building stone, $96,000,000 worth of clay products, and $13,000,000 of cements; $157,000,000 in all—shows that the structural materials exceeded the gold and silver in value by $42,000,000, if the commercial value of silver is taken, and by $4,000,000, even if silver is taken at its coining value of $74,000,000.

Applied now to the great metallic basis of our civilization, iron and its products, the comparison becomes still more striking. Iron ore was produced to within less than $9,000,000 of the value of the gold; and pig iron was produced to a value of nearly $107,000,000 in excess of the coining value of both gold and silver combined. But the comparison of the gold and silver output with the output of the mineral fuels, coal, petroleum and natural gas, is the most striking of all; for the combined gold and silver value is exceeded by the huge sum of $253,000,000, or $406,000,000, as against $153,000,000.

These comparisons are the more interesting in view of the statements of the director of the mint that "two-thirds of the output of silver in the United States is obtained as a by-product from mines which would be operated no matter what the price of silver might be," and that in the Cripple Creek district the "reserves (of gold) in sight are enormous."

Another popular prepossession that receives scant courtesy at the hands of the report is in regard to tin. Besides the terse statement under the tabular summary, "Tin—Quantity—None," tin is only mentioned twice in the volume: Once under the iron and steel statistics, when the production of tin plates and terne plates to the amount of 302,665 long tons is noted; and again a brief description is given of the "Occurrence of Stream Tin in the York Region, Alaska," the York region lying west of Cape Nome. We produced no tin in this country in 1900.

STUDENT'S SUICIDE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 3.—Miss Agnes Inglis, a sophomore medical student in the University of Michigan, and the daughter of Dr. David Inglis, of Detroit, one of the most prominent physicians in Michigan, committed suicide shortly after noon to-day in her room, in

the house of the Alpha Epsilon Iota Sorosis, of which she was a member. Miss Inglis, who was about 27 years of age, and an exceptionally bright student, shot herself through the heart. It is said that study had unsettled her mind.

She attended examinations this morning, and returning to her room, Miss Inglis wrote several letters and then shot herself.

SUMATRA TOBACCO.

New York, Jan. 31.—It has been decided by a meeting here of the government committee, which is to advise the department of agriculture in relation to the coming sale of the harvest of Connecticut grown Sumatra tobacco planted and raised in the Connecticut valley last year, under the direction and supervision of the department to hold the sale in this city about May 1. The department furnished the seed for this planting, gave directions for the care of crops and sent experts to supervise the growth, curing and packing of the tobacco. The expense of the growing and harvesting of the crop was borne by the growers, but the expert supervision as well as the seed and directions was supplied by the department. Forty-five acres of land were planted, the understanding being that the growers should try every experiment to enable them to carry the industry on their own responsibility hereafter.

GIANT AND GIANTESS TO WED

Helena, Mont., Feb. 1.—The largest man and woman in the United States, if not in the world, will be married at Helena or Butte within the next few weeks.

The contracting parties will be Miss Ella Murray, of Missouri, 8 feet 1 inch tall weighing something over 400 pounds, and Edward Beaupre, "The Montana Cowboy," who tips the scales at 367 pounds and is 8 feet tall.

BOGUS SILVER.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 29.—Governor Hunt has cabled to the treasury department at Washington asking that an expert be sent here to settle the counterfeit question at Ponce, where $3,000 in bogus silver was recently seized. Business there is practically suspended. The merchants of Ponce are refusing to accept any silver coins of the dates of 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. The counterfeit dollars are poorly executed, but the alleged spurious halves and quarters defy detection.

INSPIRED

SONG WRITER

Corilla Winfield Coe

Author of One Hundred and Fifty Beautiful Songs—History of Their Creation.

The First Published is

"Our Nation's Honored Dead."

"Scatter Bright Flowers."

While nations marched in tearful line to pay their last tribute of love to our martyred President, she in her quiet home away from the scene of sorrow sang an ode to his memory in solemn march time that will live as long as the rivulets ripple on to the sea. The song is full of patriotism and melody, with a handsome title page, bearing portrait of President and author, the former wrapped in flowing masses of red, white and blue. A song that every one will cherish for the beautiful thoughts expressed in verse of "Our Beloved Dead." When asked to explain to what do you attribute this wonderful talent, said: "To God alone," then told her story, which is as follows: "When a young girl I was converted in an old-fashioned Methodist revival; at the same time received a plain call to work in the vineyard of the Lord. I was young and did not know how to go to work, nor the kind of work required of me, and prayed often that I might do His PERFECT WILL. In 1898 A. B. Simpson, of New York, and Rev. Peck, of Colorado, held a convention in our city. While there I learned the great need of receiving the Holy Spirit. I renewed my covenant with the Lord and began life anew. In four weeks from that time it was my blessed experience to receive the SPIRIT promised in St. John, 16th chapter, 7th verse. In St. John 16-13 He says that He will guide us into all truth and show us things to come.

"It is a gift from the Holy Spirit, and I want to give God all the glory. They are given to me to-day, a gift of the world. He has wonderful gifts for us all if we make a full surrender to Him, wonderful, wonderful."

SPECIAL OFFER.

We will mail to any address the two above beautiful songs, valued at 50c each, on receipt of 60c in stamps, or four songs for $1.00. Orchestra parts free with the above songs for 30 days. Address

MUSICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
1204 Marmion Ave., Toledo, O.

Special rates to the trade.

Notice Christian Herald, New York City, N. Y.:

"Our Nation's Honored Dead" and "Scatter Bright Flowers" are two new and notable musical compositions for voice and instruments. Author, Corilla Winfield Coe, Toledo, O.

Notice Daily Blade, Toledo, O.:

New song and chorus entitled "Our Nation's Honored Dead," by Corilla Winfield Coe, will doubtless gain wide popularity.

Notice Toledo Tribune:

Corilla Winfield Coe gives the Lord credit for her success. She says of her last: "It came to me without any effort on my part, at the time of the funeral of the President." It is charming, patriotic and inspiring.

MARINES AT CULEBRA

Men Will Officiate at the Transfer of the Danish West Indies.

San Juan, P. I., Feb. 4.—Rear Admiral Francis Higginson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic squadron, whose fleet sailed Sunday, has left a company of marines in permanent camp on the island of Culebra, under command of Major Henry C. Haines. The marines are housed and have supplies for one year. It is reported they intend to officiate at the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The camp on Culebra has been named Camp Hunt, in honor of the governor of Porto Rico.

Before leaving Culebra, Admiral Higginson issued an order congratulating the officers and men of his command upon the successful work performed by them in the recent exercises, and made special mention of the gunnery, which was continuous and arduous. He also complimented the marines upon the orderly and satisfactory condition of Camp Hunt.

EGYPTIAN SHABTIS COMING TO AMERICA

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, of this city, vice president of the Egypt exploring fund, for the United States, has received from the committee in London 700 figurines, found by Prof. Petrie at the tomb of Abydos. These images, called shabtis, or respondents for the deceased in the other world, range from about two to six inches in length and are from the nineteenth to the twenty-third dynasties in age. They will be presented to various subscribers to the fund throughout the country.

The ancient Egyptians believed that the underworld was much like this, and that they would pursue the same avocations there as here, and have similar food. One prayer in the Book of the Dead asks: "Let me live on bread made of white barley, and let my ale be made of red grain." But, in order to exempt the deceased from toil in the fields, a shabti figure, as described above, was placed in the coffin or tomb, and upon it devolved the labor that would otherwise come to the deceased.

SNOW IN EUROPE.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The heaviest snowstorm of the winter commenced here early this afternoon and continued until dark, covering the streets of the city to a depth of several inches, seriously impeding traffic and forcing the electric street cars to suspend service.

The snow storms continue at many points in the provinces, especially in the south and along the Riviera. The carnival at Cannes, which should have commenced to-day, has been postponed on account of the weather.

The violent gales prevailing along the coasts of France have caused numerous minor shipping casualties.

Much snow has fallen at Madrid and elsewhere in Spain, accompanied by great cold and five degrees of frost have been recorded at Seville.

The Alps, in the neighborhood of Simplon, are covered with snow to the depth of seven feet, and many Alpine villages have been completely isolated.

A TITLE FOR SALE.

London, Feb. 3.—A noted firm of solicitors has received, the Telegraph reports, the following letter, the word "peer" being substituted for the actual rank of the writer, who did not hesitate to give his title, name and address:

"An English peer of every old title is desirous of marrying at once a very wealthy lady. He is young and looks are immaterial, but her character must be irreproachable. She must be a widow or a spinster, not a divorcee.

"If among your clients you know such a lady who is willing to purchase the rank of a peeress for £25,000 ($125,000) paid in cash to her future husband and who has sufficient wealth besides to keep up the rank of a peeress I shall be pleased if you communicate with me in the first instance by letter, when a meeting can be arranged in your office.

"I beg you to keep this confidential. The peer will pay handsomely for the introduction when it is arranged."

HOWARD FOUND GUILTY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—At 11:35 o'clock the jury in the case of Jim Howard, on trial for the assassination of Wm. Goebel, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner and fixed his punishment at life imprisonment.

PRINCE HENRY

Left Berlin for Kiel to Embark for the United States.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia left here yesterday morning for Kiel. Andrew D. White, United States ambassador, came to the railroad station officially to bid farewell to the prince (who will probably not return to Berlin before sailing for the United States).

Mr. White told Prince Henry that the city of Chattanooga desired to present him an album of views. The prince said he would be delighted to accept the album.

Mr. White said he was sorry the prince could not go to Florida and see something of the tropical United States during the winter months.

Prince Henry also regrets that his stay in the United States will be so limited as to prevent him from seeing many other places which have invited him to visit them.

Count Councillor Worldmann, with a part of Prince Henry's servants, including two cooks, a steward and several silver butlers, are to leave Hamburg to-day for the United States on the Hamburg-American line steamer Graf Waldersee. On their arrival, the members of this party will make preparations to cater to the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and will procure special supplies for the banquet to be given on the occasion of the launching of the emperor's new yacht.

Admiral Count Von Baudissin, commander of the Hohenzollern, wiring from St. Vincent, C. V. I., Wednesday, said he would touch at Bermuda next and that from there, if the weather were good, he would steam at full speed for New York. He expected the Hohenzollern to do eighteen knots an hour from Bermuda.

FOR ALICE ROOSEVELT.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Kaiser's gift to Miss Alice Roosevelt, in connection with the visit to America of Admiral Prince Henry, says the Berlin correspondent of the Journal and American, is to be a gold jewel case, richly studded with diamonds. In the center of the lid is a portrait of the Kaiser in enamel, with the imperial monogram in diamonds.

The internal fittings and decoration of the Kaiser's American yacht are being made by a London firm of decorators.

GERMAN TARIFF.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The note of the government to the North German Gazette, warning tariff extremists against endangering the tariff bill by insisting upon a further increase in duties, is regarded here as of the highest import. The ministry is apparently determined to let the bill fail rather than to see it made more pronouncedly agrarian. The liberal press regards the article in the North German Gazette as a personal pronunciamento from the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow. The agrarians receive this article with defiance, saying: "Very well, let the bil fail, rather than accept it in its present form."

The Agrarian League, Saturday, made a coarse personal attack on Count Von Buelow, saying, in a circular, which was served to the agrarian press:

"It is shrewder to do nothing against a disease until a skillful physician arrives than to let a quack doctor botch things."

MISS STONE.

Vienna, Jan. 29.—A telegram has been received here from Sofia saying that the brigands wish the liberation of Miss Stone, the captive American missionary, to take place upon Turkish territory and that the Turkish government will not consent to this arrangement, unless it be advised of the time and place of the passage of the brigands across the frontier. The Turkish government also requires that a neutral escort accompany the brigands.

LUNG YU PROMOTED.

Pekin, Feb. 3.—The pre-eminence of General Yung Lu in the councils of the Chinese court has been officially proclaimed. He made a tour of the foreign legations here endeavoring to regain the favor of the ministers.

An edict has appeared promoting General Yung Lu to be first grand secretary, an office not necessarily powerful, but of the highest honor, and vacant since the death of Li Hung Chang.

BOXERS AGAIN.

London, Feb. 3.—"A report has reached here from Western Korea," wires the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that 2,000 Chinese Boxers have crossed the Korean frontier and plundered several towns, the inhabitants of which fled. The governor has asked for military assistance."

FREIGHT POOL

Of All the Steamship Lines Between Here and England.

New York, Feb. 1.—A freight rate agreement by the various trans-Atlantic steamship lines sailing between the United States, England, Ireland and Wales went into effect yesterday.

The pool is the largest that has ever been formed and includes the White Star line, New York and Liverpool; Cunard line, New York and Liverpool; Atlantic Transport line, to Liverpool from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; National line, New York and Liverpool; Leyland line from New York, Boston and New Orleans to Liverpool, and from Boston to London; the Wilson and the Phoenix line, New York and Hull; Wilson, Furness and Leyland line, Boston and London; Lamfort and Holt line, New York and Manchester; the American and Red Star lines, New York and Southampton and Philadelphia to Liverpool and Southampton; the Philadelphia and Manchester line, Chesapeake & Ohio Steamship Co., Newport News to London and Liverpool; Virginia line, Norfolk to Liverpool, and the Dominion line from Boston to Liverpool.

The new rates apply to three commodities only, grain, flour and provisions.

PRESIDENT PALMA.

New York, Feb. 1.—T. Estrada Palma, president-elect of Cuba, whose home is at Central Valley, New York, has been in consultation with the members of the Cuban commission who are in this country to urge a reduction of 50 per cent of the duty on sugar imported from Cuba.

Mr. Palma declined to discuss the situation either in Washington or in Cuba, for publication, until he has given it further consideration. There will be another conference, after which it is possible he may decide to issue a statement defining his position.

He refused to discuss the report that he may decline to accept the presidency of the republic unless tariff concessions are made.

Leslie M. Shaw was sworn in as secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Lyman J. Gage, who will spend two months in Florida before returning to Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE DOCTOR'S GUESS

An Episode in a Turkish Harem.

A woman of the harem is taken sick. Turkish etiquette makes no allowance for sickness. The woman is for her husband's eyes alone. No other man may look upon her. When the doctor comes the sick woman thrusts her hand through a curtain, on the other side of which sits the physician. From the hand alone he must make his diagnosis. As a consequence when a Turkish woman is sick she does not often get well.

There is a modesty of nature among American women which, as much as the modesty of etiquette among Turkish women, often prevents an attending physician from making a proper diagnosis of disease. Women who are suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex shrink from the indelicate questioning, the offensive examination and the obnoxious local treatment which they know so many local physicians deem necessary and insist upon. As a consequence the attending doctor obtains only a superficial knowledge of the ailments he attempts to cure, and often treats for the wrong disease. The result is that women suffer for long years in silence and allow disease to gain a firm hold upon them, until they are shattered in health and worn and weak in body.

WHAT OTHER WOMEN HAVE DONE.

Thousands of women who shrank with natural modesty from the ordeal proposed by local physicians have found a cure by consulting Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce invites every sick and ailing woman to consult him by letter, *free*. All correspondence is strictly confidential, and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same strict professional privacy observed by Dr. Pierce and his staff in personal consultations with women at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. A letter addressed to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive careful attention and prompt reply.

"I would like to express my gratitude to you for the benefits I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. C. N. Anderson, of Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge Co., Va. "It is a Godsend to weak and sickly women, restoring good health without *subjecting their weak nerves to the shock of an examination.*

"I was all run-down in health from November until March,—could not work but a short while without resting. Was so nervous at times that I could not even write; had a very poor appetite, and what I ate did not seem to do me much good. *I decided to write to Dr. Pierce and state my case*, and am thankful that I did, for in due time I received a favorable reply as to what kind of medicine to take. I sent and got it and commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets.' Took six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pellets.' I can now work as well as I could before I was taken sick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicine the best in the world for sick and nervous women."

ANOTHER WAY TO BE CURED.

While a great many sick women write to Dr. Pierce and find a cure by that means, there are many other women who use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and write only to say they are cured by the use of this great medicine for woman's ills. "Favorite Prescription" is particularly and peculiarly a medicine for the cure of womanly diseases. It makes women strong and healthy, because it cures the diseases which undermine the strength. The tiny worm destroys the beauty and fragrance of the rose. Kill the worm and the rose blossoms in all its wonted beauty and fragrance. Womanly diseases mar beauty of face and sweetness of disposition. "Favorite Prescription" cures these diseases, and women frequently write after their cure by this medicine: "I am once more robust and rosy cheeked." "I am no more cross and irritable as I was before." If there is irregularity and mostly suffering Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure it. It dries the weakening, unhealthy drains which undermine the strength. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"I enjoy good health, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. J. J. Schnetzer, of Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. "Have taken six bottles of each kind. I was taken sick last February and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, then when I got up I found I had 'displacement.' Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs could not stand any length of time. *I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination*, and that I would not submit to. My son had your book, Common Sense Medical Adviser, and I thought from reading it that Dr. Pierce's medicine would do me more good than all the home doctors—and so it has. I can say truly I was surprised at the benefit I received. I can do all my washing. In fact, I am on my feet most all the time. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why what is the matter with you? You are getting young again.' I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine, and that if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too."

Judged by its record of womanly ills, there is no other medicine just as good as "Favorite Prescription." Therefore accept no substitute.

A FAMILY MEDICAL BOOK FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GREAT BRITAIN

Replies to Dutch That Negotiations for Peace Must Be Entered Into In South Africa.

London, Feb. 4.—The British government replied to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British government adhere to its intention not to accept the intervention of any foreign power.

The Hague, Jan. 29.—In the first chamber of the states general to-day the premier, Dr. Kuyper, replying to a question on the subject, confirmed the accuracy of A. J. Balfour's statement in the British house of commons yesterday in regard to the Dutch government's offer to help in bringing about peace in South Africa, but the premier added that he was prevented, by courtesy, from disclosing any details concerning the note so long as the British government had not published its contents until a reply to it was received.

The Hague, Jan. 29.—The Boer delegates disclaim any knowledge of the contents of the Dutch note to Great Britain.

Spain Remembers It.

Madrid, Feb. 1.—The Imparcial, referring to the assertion that Great Britain thwarted European efforts at coalition against the United States at the time of the Spanish American war says:

"As England now reminds America of this, so must Spain remember it, especially as the moment has come for her to decide the question of alliances."

AIR SHIP BURNED.

New York, Feb. 4.—Fire at Deanead, Hampshire, has destroyed Bucanan's airship which was built to rival the airship of M. Santos Dumont, according to a dispatch from London to the Journal and American. The fire broke out in the shed in which Bucanan's flying machine was housed. Tramps, charged with starting the blaze, have been arrested.

This loss will be a serious setback for Mr. Buchanan, the English inventor, recently completed the burned airship after devoting twenty years of thought and labor to its construction. In constructing his

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Board Organizes and Receives the Ten Million Gift.

Washington, Jan. 30.—An adjourned meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution was held at the state department yesterday, and a long step was taken towards permanent organization and the initiation of the work of the institution. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, called the meeting to order, and Secretary Hay was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. Charles D. Walcott temporary secretary. William F. Dodge, of New York, was elected to the board to fill a vacancy caused by the declination of ex-President Cleveland, who sent a letter regretting his inability to serve. After the roll call, Mr. Andrew Carnegie made a brief address, presenting the deed of gift. He said:

"I beg to thank you deeply for so promptly, so cordially, aiding me by acceptance of trusteeship. A note from the President congratulates me upon 'the high character, indeed I may say the extraordinarily high character of the trustees'—such are his words. I believe this estimate has been generally approved throughout the wide boundary of the United States.

"My first thought was to fulfill the expressed wish of Washington by establishing a university here, but a study of the question forced me to the conclusion that under present conditions, were Washington still with us, his finely balanced judgment would decide that in our generation at least, such use of wealth would not be the best.

"One of the most serious objections, and one which could not be overcome, was that another university might tend to weaken existing universities. My desire was to co-operate with all educational institutions and establish what would be a source of strength, and not of weakness to them, and the idea of a Washington university or of anything of a memorial character, was therefore abandoned.

"It cost some effort to push aside the tempting idea of a Washington university, founded by Andrew Carnegie, which the president of the Woman's George Washington Memorial Association was kind enough to suggest. That may be reserved for another in the future, for the realization of Washington's desire would, perhaps, justify the linking of another name with his, but certainly nothing else would.

"This gift, or the donor, has no pretensions to such honor, and in nowise interferes with the proposed university or with any memorial. It has its own more modest field, and is intended to co-operate with all kindred institutions, including the Washington university, if ever built, and it may be built if we continue to increase in population as heretofore, a generation. In this hope I think the name should be sacredly held in reserve. It is not a matter of one million or ten millions, or even of twenty millions, but of more to fulfill worthily the wish of Washington, and I think no one would presume to use that almost sacred name except for a university of the very first rank, established by national authority, as he desired. Be it our part in our day and generation to do what we can to extend the boundaries of human knowledge by utilizing existing institutions.

"Gentlemen, your work begins, your aims are high, you seek to extend unknown forces and to discover and utilize new forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be greater work. I wish you abundant success, and venture to prophesy that through your efforts in co-operation with those of kindred societies in our country, contributions to the advancement of the race through research, will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land. Again I thank you."

The deed itself recites in substance as follows:

"That Andrew Carnegie deems it his duty and highest privilege to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others, and entertaining the belief that the best means of discharging that trust is by extending the opportunities for study and research in our country, he transfers to the trustees named ten millions of registered 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. This gift is to be held in trust, the income from the bonds, or from other securities that may be substituted for them, to be applied to paying the expenses of the trustees, who are to receive the bonds and collect the interest, and may sell the same and invest the proceeds according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and who are not made responsible for the safety of the bonds or for their depreciation. They may appoint officers, fixing their salaries and provide for the financial business of the trust. The income is to be expended to founding in Washington an institution to co-operate with those now or hereafter established, and in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford opportunities of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby. Unexpended income may be kept in a reserve fund to defray the cost of buildings. By a two-thirds vote the trustees may modify these conditions in accordance with the original purpose, which is "to secure, if possible, for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man."

After accepting the deed of gift, the trustees proceeded to adopt by-laws, and then elected the following officers:

Chairman of the board of trustees, Abram Hewitt; vice-chairman, Dr. D. S. Billings; secretary, Charles D. Walcott.

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, late of Johns Hopkins University, was elected president of the Carnegie Institution. The board then adjourned to meet this morning.

MURPHY AIL RIGHT.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Governor N. O. Murphy, of Arizona, had a conference to-day with the President regarding the charges filed against him at the interior department by Eugene S. Ives. One of these charges was that Governor Murphy had misused the contingent fund of the territory. The governor called the President's attention to the fact that Secretary Hitchcock had investigated the charges and had reported that they were not proven.

The President later announced that no further action would be taken.

NEWSPAPER CENSUS.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The census bureau's preliminary report regarding printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, in 1900, follows:

Number of establishments 15,305, increase 24 per cent; capital $192,443,708, increase 52 per cent; wage earners, average number 94,604, increase 10 per cent; total wages $50,333,051, decrease 1 per cent; miscellaneous expenses $38,544,683, increase 5 per cent; cost of materials used $50,214,904, increase 29 per cent; value of products $222,983,569, increase 24 per cent.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed $1. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Horbam, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

WAR TAX TO GO.

Ways and Means Committee Reports Bill Favorably.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The ways and means committee of the house, by unanimous vote, to-day ordered a favorable report on the war tax reduction bill. A surprise occurred when Representative Babcock, a Republican member, offered his bill largely reducing the duties on the steel schedule and placing some articles on the free list as an amendment to the tea repeal section. The amendment was defeated, 6 to 7, Messrs. Babcock and Tawney and all the Democrats voting in the affirmative.

The Cuban reciprocity question also came up unexpectedly. Representative Steel, of Indiana, moving a 25 per cent concession on Cuban sugar. The motion was withdrawn, however, after a brief exchange of comment.

The closeness of the vote on Mr. Babcock's amendment reducing the steel schedule caused much comment.

Messrs. Newland and Cooper, Democrats, and Long and Hopkins, Republicans, were absent. It was explained on behalf of the absent members that they were either out of the city or detained at important committee meetings elsewhere and that the Babcock motion was entirely unexpected. The motion of Mr. Steel for a 25 per cent reduction on Cuban sugar was regarded as rather a rejoinder to the unexpected motion on the steel schedule. Representative Robertson, of Louisiana, who is opposed to a reduction on Cuban sugar, was among those who voted for the Babcock amendment. Following this Mr. Steel made his motion and a sharp but good-natured parley occurred between Mr. Fleet and Mr. Robertson. The latter suggested that if any motion on sugar was to be made, Mr. Steel should broaden his proposition so as to include raw and refined sugars, placing them all on the free list. Mr. Steel did not press the motion, however, and after its withdrawal the incident was looked upon as humorous rather than as a serious move toward dealing with the Cuban question.

TOLEDO IN THE LEAD.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The preliminary census report on the manufacturing industries of Ohio shows the following returns for 1900, compared with 1890:

Number of establishments 32,393; increase 13 per cent; capital $605,377,866, increase 50 per cent; wage-earners, average number 345,869, increase 18 per cent; total wages $153,955,330, increase 20 per cent; miscellaneous expenses $69,548,590, increase 54 per cent; cost of materials used $346,655,211, increase 31 per cent; value of products, including custom work and repairing, $831,527,740, increase 30 per cent.

Fillowing are returns for cities, separately reported:

Akron—Capital $24,210,810, increase 70 per cent; products $23,621,599, increase 88 per cent.

Canton—Capital $10,094,813, decrease 11 per cent; products $12,258,427, increase 3 per cent.

Cincinnati—Capital $109,432,142, increase 5 per cent; products $157,477,401, decrease 20 per cent.

Cleveland—Capital $98,303,682, increase 41 per cent; products $139,849,806, increase 24 per cent.

Columbus—Capital $25,002,741, increase 55 per cent; products $39,067,643, increase 71 per cent.

Dayton—Capital $28,027,518, increase 108 per cent; products $35,697,695, increase 59 per cent.

Springfield—Capital, $14,091,173, decrease 4 per cent; products $12,777,173, increase 19 per cent.

Youngstown—Capital $22,360,097, increase 196 per cent; products $34,801,101, increase 137 per cent.

Zanesville—Capital $5,162,067, increase 22 per cent; products $7,468,839, increase 23 per cent.

Hamilton—Capital $12,575,821, products $12,003,316.

Lima—Capital $5,487,584; products $6,705,136. There were no separate reports for Hamilton and Lima in 1890.

NEGROES COME NORTH.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The negro population of the United States is migrating northward. From their homes amid the cotton blossoms and the magnolias they are seeking homes in the northern cities. If the present movement is long maintained the negro will cease to be associated with the sunny South and Dixie land. Washington, the capital of the nation, according to the census of 1890, had the distinction of sheltering the largest negro population of any city in the United States, although at that time it ranked fourteenth among all cities in size.

The last census dethrones Washington in the matter of black inhabitants. Chicago having surpassed the nation's capital in the ratio in gain, having reported a growth in negro population in the last decade that showed a gain of 4,749 more blacks than this city.

Philadelphia, if it maintains its present ratio of gains, will show a heavier negro population than Washington in 1920 and may be in 1910. New Orleans for years had the largest negro population of any city in the United States, holding the record until 1890, when displaced by Washington.

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The statistics from manufacturing industries for the United States, as shown by the official returns of the twelfth census, were announced in a preliminary report issued by the census bureau to-day. These figures do not include establishments with a product of less than $500, governmental establishments, or penal, eleemosynary and educational institutions, which were not reported at the eleventh census. The summary, as compared with the figures of 1890 follows:

Number of establishments 512,585, increase 44 per cent; capital $9,858,630,789, increase 51 per cent.

Wage earners, average number 5,310,598, increase 25 per cent.

Total wages $2,323,407,257, increase 23 per cent.

Miscellaneous expenses $1,028,550,553, increase 63 per cent.

Cost of materials used $7,349,916,030, increase 42 per cent.

Value of products, including custom work and repairing, $13,019,201,614, increase 39 per cent.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A cablegram has been received at the state department from United States Minister Conger, at Pekin, announcing that he has received the first payment from the Chinese government on account of the indemnity. He will hold the money to his order until the qualification of the trust company which is about to undertake to do an American banking business in China and the Philippines.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Must Not Ask Nor Work for an Increase of Pay.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The President has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employes of the United States of every description serving in or under any of the executive departments and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests, any legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service. (Signed.)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Jan. 31, 1902."

OLEOMARGARINE.

House Takes Up Consideration of the Grout Bill.

Washington, Feb. 3.—House—Under the terms of the special order adopted on Friday, the house to-day entered upon the consideration of the oleomargarine bill. Before it was taken up Mr. Bull (R. I.), who has been ill since congress convened, was sworn in, and Mr. Payne, from the committee on ways and means, reported the bill to repeal the war revenue tax.

The opponents of the oleomargarine bill resisted the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider it, and when the division was announced, 62 ayes and 48 nays, Mr. Clayton (La.), made the point of no quorum. The speaker was able to count only 152 members—not a quorum, whereupon Mr. Underwood (Ala.), moved that the house adjourn. Mr. Henry (Conn.), who was in charge of the oleomargarine bill, made the point that the motion was dilatory, but the speaker overruled the point, and the roll was called upon the motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost, 63 to 188. Another roll call followed, on motion to go into committee of the whole. It was carried 175 to 73, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lacey in the chair. Mr. Henry (Conn.), in charge of the measure, made the opening presentation in its behalf, following closely the arguments of the committee which reported the bill.

The purpose of the bill, he said, was to make the sale of oleomargarine, colored in imitation of butter, unprofitable by imposing a tax of 10 cents per pound. It would not, however, interfere with the sale of the uncolored product on which the bill proposes to reduce the tax to one-fourth of a cent per pound. That the country was behind the proposed legislation, he argued, was proven by the fact that fifty-two states, with four-fifths of the population of the United States, absolutely forbid the manufacture of oleomargarine colored to resemble butter. The bill was only aimed at the fraudulent product. The new section of the bill making any person who sells or furnishes oleomargarine for the use or consumption of others, a manufacturer within the meaning of the act, was, he said, intended to prevent unscrupulous dealers, hotel proprietors, restaurants and boarding house keepers, from coloring the manufactured article.

EXPLOSION SNUFFS OUT LIVES NEAR WASHINGTON

Washington, Feb. 4.—A report has just reached here that an explosion occurred this morning at the Cerberite manufacturing plant, at Ardmore, Md., and that the superintendent of the plant, and possibly several others have been killed and more injured. Ardmore is located beyond the District of Columbia boundary line, at a considerable distance from a telegraph office, and the details are not yet known.

WOMEN AS CIVILIZERS.

Washington, Jan. 30.—One American woman can contribute more to the reformation of the Filipinos than any company of American men, soldier or civilian, according to a personal letter received by Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, from Brigadier General J. F. Bell, commanding the department of the Northern Luzon. General Bell says that he is a strong believer in permitting the wives of American officers on duty in the Philippines to join their husbands, declaring that the women exert a most potent influence in our political purposes with regard to the islands. General Bell says that in his old volunteer regiment, the Thirty-third infantry, there were twelve young women, wives of officers. He encouraged them to go with their husbands to the towns the latter were commanding, and the people soon became so devoted to them that when the time came to depart for the United States the natives, irrespective of age or sex, wept like children.

Capital Gossip.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, a member of the committee on ways and means, said this morning: "In Michigan, for instance, if we grant sugar concessions to Cuba and thereby ruin the beet sugar industry, the Democrats will elect every congressman, except two. The House is willing to do what it can for Cuba, but it is not willing to pay so high a price as the next House for its charity. If Cuba is starving, I would be willing to vote her $10,000,000, or $15,000,000, or $25,000,000, and settle the whole business that way, but, like myself, many of my colleagues are of the opinion that the Republican party should not sacrifice itself for Cuba."

General Corbin has sent a report to Congress showing the aggregate strength of the militia of the United States to be 615,749 men and officers. There are 10,845,268 men available for service. Of this number Ohio has 28 general and staff officers, 211 engineers, 229 members of light batteries, 5,431 infantry, 34 signal corps and 68 cavalry, an aggregate of 6,001. There are 195,000 men in Ohio available for service.

Representatives Payne and Grosvenor were "on the carpet" at the White House this morning. The President protested against their "unwise procedure" in inciting the House to violent opposition to the executive plans for Cuban reciprocity.

Representatives H. S. Smith and J. W. Fordney, of Michigan, and Representative Watson, of Indiana, have been indirectly exposed to smallpox. They occupy an office together in a building near the capitol and it was discovered a day or so ago that their clerk's wife and child were afflicted with the disease and are now in the hospital. The clerk is now in quarantine.

The three congressmen insisted that they had not been exposed to the disease, but they were vaccinated nevertheless. None of them are in their seats to-day.

HAVE YOU GOT RHEUMATISM?

You Can Be Cured; FREE

A Scientific Discovery Which Will Revolutionize the Treatment of Rheumatism.

It is now possible to be cured of any form of rheumatism without having your stomach turned up-side down or being half choked to death and made to vomit, and every sufferer from rheumatism should welcome this new and marvelous discovery with open arms and give it an honest trial. John A. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., hit upon a combination of drugs and is generous enough to send it free to every sufferer who writes at once. It is a home treatment and will not keep you from your work.

As you know if you've tried them, every so-called rheumatic remedy on the market to-day, except this genuine cure, will cause you violent stomach pains and vomiting, and some of them are so dangerous they will cause heart trouble. And the worst of it is they never cure. When a person has rheumatism the constitution is so run down that he should be very careful what he puts into his stomach.

It therefore gives me pleasure to present a remedy that will cure every form and variety of rheumatism without one single unpleasant feeling. That remedy is "GLORIA TONIC."

Before I decided to tell the world about the discovery of "Gloria Tonic" I had it tried on hospital and sanitarium patients with perfect success. But some people never will believe anything until they know it from experience, so the best and quickest way is for you to write me that you want to be cured and I will send you a box of "Gloria Tonic" free of cost. No matter what your form of rheumatism is—acute, chronic, muscular, inflammatory, deformant, sciatic, neuralgic, gout, lumbago, etc., "Gloria Tonic" will surely cure you. Do not mind if other remedies have failed you, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable. Mind no one, but write me to-day sure. "Gloria Tonic" will stop those aches and pains, those inflammations and deformities, and cure you so that life will again be worth living. This offer is not for curiosity seekers but is made to rheumatics only. To them I will send "Gloria Tonic" free.

Never before has a remedy been so highly endorsed as "Gloria Tonic." Among the eminent people who recommend it and say it will positively cure rheumatism is

DR. QUINTERO, of the University of Venezuela, whose endorsement of Gloria Tonic bears the official seal of the United States Consular Service.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT of London, England, prior to sending it into the country, made a thorough investigation of its ingredients with the result that it is admitted without any restriction, thus it can not contain poisons or worthless drugs.

A MEDICAL JOURNAL writes: Gloria Tonic possesses all the qualities desired to alter the uric acid and thus create a new epoch in the practice of medicine.

If you are a sufferer send your name today and by return mail you will receive "Gloria Tonic" and also the most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of Rheumatism, absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get "Gloria Tonic" and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address,

JOHN A. SMITH, 3526 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

HEATED DEBATE

In the United States Senate on the Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Scenes enacted in the senate yesterday afternoon are seldom witnessed in congress. Senators Spooner and Tillman rather good-naturedly exchanged compliments, but Senator Teller was serious when he ordered Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, to be seated, and Senator Lodge's rush toward the Colorado senator threatened a personal encounter upon the floor of the senate.

The excitement and disorder raging for three hours was sometimes that the presiding officer deemed it necessary to have the rules read for the information of the senators, as a schoolma'am would rebuke obstreperous and unruly children.

Senator Teller, during a speech just before the close of the session, spoke of the press censorship in Manila, and Senator Beveridge rose to deny that it existed.

The Colorado senator, in more or less rage, scolded the young man from Indiana, and said he considered him most impertinent to interrupt in such a manner. "And I object, too, to being called a liar on the floor of the senate."

Senator Beveridge insisted that he only intended to correct a misunderstanding.

"You are all," said Mr. Teller, pointing to the Republican side, "saying things you know are not true on this Philippine question."

Senator Lodge patiently listened to the stern criticism of his party until angered by the repeated assertions concerning Gen. Wheaton. What a leap that carried him well over his aged colleague, Senator Hoar, he opened for himself a pathway to Senator Teller, upon whom he rushed in a belligerent attitude.

It seemed for a moment that a personal clash could not be averted. Both senators were intensely excited, and neither yielded an inch. Fortunately, friends interposed in time to prevent an exchange of blows.

Mr. Teller further along referred to what he declared was the establishment in the Philippines of reconcentration camps, and to the repetition in the Philippines of the horrors introduced into Cuba by Weyler. He said that a private letter from an army officer in the Philippines had been received in Washington, in which an army officer was quoted as saying, with respect to the establishment of concentration camps: "If this thing is to continue, I will have to apologize to Weyler."

Another officer was quoted as adding: "The time has come when I'm ready to apologize to him now."

Mr. Teller, in response to a volley of questions, replied that he did not know the name of the writer of the letter, and would not mention it if he did know it.

One of the sharpest colloquies of the session was that between Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Tillman, of South Carolina. The race problem, involving the lynching of negroes, was interjected into the controversy, and much feeling was manifested by both senators. In the course of the colloquy, Mr. Spooner declared that if the same rule were to be applied to the colored people in the Philippines as Mr. Tillman referred to in the south, then "God help the colored man in the Philippines."

"God help him in the Philippines now," shouted the South Carolina senator, passionately. "You have already butchered in three years three times as many as the Spaniards did in three centuries."

"It is one thing," retorted Mr. Spooner, "to kill men with arms in their hands against the government and against the flag. It is another thing to burn them."

MISS HAY'S PRESENTS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Miss Hay's bridal presents surpass anything Washington has ever seen. It is estimated that the presents already received at the home of the secretary of state can easily be valued at $100,000 and every mail and express delivery brings others.

Col. Oliver Payne has sent Miss Hay a necklace worth many thousands. It is composed of pearls and diamonds formed by stringing first a large diamond and two small pearls, and then a great pearl and two small diamonds, set and strung upon Tuscan gold of the finest chasing. The pendant is a sunburst of diamonds and pearls equally rich as the necklace.

Miss Hay's favorite jewel is the emerald, and she has received a small fortune of finest specimens of this stone which Europe and America can produce. Her engagement ring is an emerald and among the gifts which Payne Whitney has showered on his bride is a corset of diamonds and emeralds and two bracelets of exquisite workmanship covered with the same stones

CAGE IS FREE NOW

The Former Secretary of Treasury Takes Up Abode in NewYork.

New York, Feb. 4.—Freed from the cares of the office of the secretary of the treasury and ready to return to private life, Lyman J. Gage arrived here yesterday afternoon from Washington, going to the Hotel Netherlands, where apartments had been engaged for him in advance. Gossip has been busy with Mr. Gage's future ever since it was first announced that he was about to retire from President Roosevelt's cabinet. He has been credited with declining the offer of a salary of $100,000 a year to accept the presidency of the International Banking company.

Another rumor which was current in Wall street was to the effect that he had under consideration the tender of the presidency of the Continental Trust company, in which a large number of prominent Chicago capitalists are interested.

EIGHTY-FOUR DEAD BODIES.

Eagle Pass, Mex., Feb. 4.—Eighty-four bodies and sixteen men barely alive, some of them horribly mangled, have been taken from the Hondo mines. The foul odor from the mines caused the search for the bodies to be temporarily discontinued, but disinfectants arrived yesterday afternoon and the work will be resumed. The shaft had 118 men enrolled and 18 are still missing.

Twenty-five head of dead mules have been taken from the shaft.

The damage to property is very great. The company has obtained all the physicians and nurses that can be secured from all points and is doing everything possible to save any of the miners who may be still alive. The scene at the opening of the mine was horrible.

Wives, mothers and children of the dead and mangled men who perished in the explosion were screaming and crying and they refused to leave the scene.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 4.—Stockmen of Western Kansas are having trouble in the effort to protect their cattle from the cold.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 1.—Bradstreet's Weekly Review says: The future may be said this week to have profited at the expense of the present. In other words current weather conditions, such as heavy snowfalls east, west and north, tend to check buying, except of purely seasonable goods at retail, and to limit slightly the volume of demand in wholesale lines. On the other hand the entire northern half of the country with a blanket of snow has bettered the situation of the winter-sown crops, and the outlook for spring trade as a whole has, therefore, been greatly improved. No diminution in conference in a large spring business is reported, though Southern trade advices continue unsatisfactory. Northern and Western buyers are calling for deliveries on spring account much earlier than usual, an encouraging feature as indicating that unsold stocks of winter goods are not excessive. Other developments of the week are in the main favorable.

Although the car situation has measurably improved and the iron furnaces in the Chicago district have resumed, the acute conditions as to actual supplies of pig iron have been little changed. This product is in demand at all markets, with premiums paid for quick delivery. Imported steel billets are selling at Philadelphia for $28.50, the same price that domestic billets are bringing at Pittsburg. No formal agreement has been reached on iron ore prices. Old range Bessemer will remain at $4.25, last year's price, but outside producers are getting 25 cents per ton more than in 1901. Bar iron is $2 higher, although the pool has not formally raised its price. The rail mills of the country are filled with orders, and are not seeking outside contracts. Among the other metals the feature has been the marked change in the copper situation, several sharp upward movements of prices occurring, with the close 1⅝ cents higher than the lowest published price and 2 cents higher than the lowest rumored sales.

Considerable irregularity is noted in prices of cereals, hog products and cotton. After the late heavy decline in prices has come several reactionary movements in wheat, which tends to discourage export demand. Wheat strengthened early in the week on Bradstreet's report of a heavy decrease in the visible supply, but weakened later on. Corn has displayed rather more strength than wheat, a number of diverse influences operating, while in oats the feature was a spectacular break of five cents per bushel on one day, most of which was, however, later regained. Hog products have weakened slightly, although receipts have been moderate, while butter and country produce generally have strengthened on colder weather. Sugar is 3-16 cent, on light receipts and refineries buying. Coffee is weak and lower on continued heavy receipts and poor consumptive demand.

Uncertainty still rules in the cotton market. Confidence in a small yield is still undiminished, though current receipts throw discredit on minimum estimates. Trade advices at home and abroad continue good, and the foreigners are certainly buying the staple freely.

Staple cotton goods are still rather quiet, but reports from the jobbing trade, east and west, are favorable, particularly as regards printed fabrics and ginghams on spring account. A healthy trade is doing in woolen goods, plain dress fabrics doing relatively best, while the mills are still busy on men's wear goods. Wool is in steady demand and firm, with stocks of desirable goods well reduced.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 303, as against 292 last week, 228 in this week last year, 171 in 1900, 207 in 1899 and 295 in 1898. Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 48, as against 34 last week, 27 in this week a year ago, and 31 in 1900.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Feb. 4.—Close.—Wheat has worked within a small range and the market has been of a purely speculative nature. Sentiment was slightly bullish at opening, but trade was as quiet and small in volume. Cables were slightly improved and the cold weather had a strengthening effect. The demand was not sufficient to send prices up, or to even hold them where they were, and May soon dropped under 87c. Local receipts were extremely light, only 3 cars. Northwestern receipts, 280, against 283 cars last year.

Corn showed considerable strength at the opening in spite of the almost neglected condition of trade. Cables were better and the severe weather, with prospects for its continuance and therefore an increased demand for stock feeding, gave a slight impetus to the market. But after the early small spurt there was some selling and the market quieted down. Some profit-taking gave prices a setback and they gradually worked down until the close which was at the lowest.

Oats have had about the same experience as wheat and corn. Trade was dull and the market featureless.

Clover Seed—Dull and unchanged. Receipts large, 500 bags. Shipments also heavier, 1,900 bags.

Following are the prices at the close: Corn—Feb., 40½c; May and July, 40½c. Oats—Feb., 45¾c; May 45¾c; July, 40½c. Clover Seed—Feb., $5.80; March, $5.82½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Feb 3
Cash	88	88	87¾	87¾	88
May	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	87
July	82	82¼	81⅝	81⅝	82

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	78⅝	78⅝	78⅜	78⅛	78⅛
July	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	78⅝

Corn—					
May	64	64¼	63⅝	63⅝@½	63⅝@64
July	64	64⅜	63½	63½@⅝	63⅝@64
Oats—					
May	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½@⅝	44⅝
July	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	38⅝@⅞

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	84⅛	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	84⅛
July	84⅛	..	..	83⅞	84⅛
Corn—					
May	69	69	68¼	68¼	68¾
July	68¾	68¾	68	68	68¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	87⅜	87⅜	86½	86½	87
July	78¾	78⅞	78¾	78½@¾	78¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	74¾	75⅛
July	..	..	..	75⅞	76¼@⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	76⅜	76⅝
July	..	..	..	77⅜	76⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$15.95	$15.97	$15.90	$15.90	$15.87
July	16.05	16.05	16.00	16.00	15.95
Lard—					
May	9.47	7.47	9.47	9.47	9.45
July	9.55	9.57	9.52	9.55	9.50
Ribs—					
May	$ 47	$ 47	$ 45	$ 47	$ 45
July	8.55	8.57	8.55	8.55-57	8.52-55

Chicago.

Ware & Leland's letter to J. M. Cronenberg:

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Wheat—An active cash demand for wheat with millers best buyers, was reported in Minneapolis, also talk of export business in Kansas City. The market was very dull as well as heavy, with only a shade demand, the short interest having been thoroughly eliminated during the past two days while outside orders were scarce. Local sentiment was bearish, due to light export demand and what here was of it principally for Manitoba varieties. The closing rather soft, slightly above low point of day and as only strength noticeable during session came from advance in corn the position is a weak one. Sentimental rallies may be brought about, however, but on hard spots we favor sales.

Corn—Kansas City advices were bullish, only 34 cars being received and 126 shiped with a good demand, and while Patten lent his assistance with May working up slightly above yesterday's top price, the selling was too general to be resisted, offerings being plentiful enough to more than satisfy buyers. St. Louis houses being free sellers. While bullish sentiment is continually heard, it must be remembered that values are extraordinarily high and will require constant buying on the part of bulls to maintain even present levels. On bad spots we favor sales.

Oats—Aside from buying of July by provision interests and selling by a prominent commisison house, there was nothing of any particular feature regarding this cereal. We look for values to drag lower.

Provisions—Trade was light, but packers were noticeable for their absence as sellers. While market was dull values are showing a little more strength and it would appear as though a change for the better was due.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 4.—Noon.—Money on call nominally at 2¼@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.85@4.85¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85@4½ and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84¾. Bar silver, 55⅝c. Mexican dollars, 44c.

New York, Feb. 4.—Wall St.—Yesterday's features in the stock market continued prominent in the opening. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie stocks were strong, the preferred rising 1¾. Sugar gained nearly a point and the large demand for Southern Pacific carried it a large fraction. There were 4,200 shares of Amalgamated Copper sold at the opening at 75½ to 75, compared with last night and the price sagged further on subsequent dealings. In the general list changes showed small gains. Stocks weakened immediately and the railroads lost their small rise. Lackawanna and Delaware & Hudson declined a point and Lifseed 2¼. Supporting orders appeared later in Amalgamated Copper and when that stock recovered to 76⅛. Sugar was taken in hand and lifted to 128⅜. This buying helped other stocks somewhat. Lackawanna jumped 6¾ points to 250¾, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic preferred advanced 1¾, Rock Island ½ and Tennessee Coal a point. Other changes were fractional.

The advance in Sugar and Amalgamated Copper was checked by realizing sales, but the general market was maintained by strength at other points. Large dealings in Distilling preferred lifted it 2¼. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie stocks continued to advance, the common gaining 3½ and the preferred 6 and Lackawanna rose 1¾ further. Hocking Valley, North American, Louisville, Brooklyn Transit and New Jersey Central gained 1 to 1½. American Express 3, United States Express 6½ and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 2.

Prices broke sharply on the announcement of gold exports for Thursday. Lackawanna reacted 4 and Brooklyn Transit, Manhattan, Sugar, Rock Island and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie stock 1 to 1¾. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis jumped 1 on light transaction and Canadian Pacific rose over a point. Amalgamated Copper fell to 74. The market became almost afeless, but hardened slightly.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Smelters	46⅞	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	127¼	128½	126¾	127
Atchison	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅜
Atchison pfd.	97½	97½	97¼	97⅜
Am. Car & F. Co.	29⅝	..	..	29⅞
Anaconda	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33⅝
Amal. Copper	75¼	75⅞	73¾	74⅞
Biscuit com.	44⅞	45	44⅜	44⅝
Balt. & Ohio	103⅛	103⅝	102⅝	103⅜
B'lyn R. Trans.	66	66¾	65⅝	66
Canadian Pac.	113½	114⅜	113½	114⅛
Chicago Terminal	17	..	..	17
Chicago G. W.	23¾	24⅜	23½	24⅛
Clover Leaf	26½	..	..	26½
Clover Leaf pfd.	37¾	38	37¾	37¾
Con. Tob. 4's	66¾	..	..	66½
Colo. Fuel	36⅝	..	..	36⅝
Colo. South.	15⅝	15½	15¼	15⅜
Ches. & Ohio	45½	..	..	45⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	99¾	99¾	99	99¾
C. I. L. com.	52½	53⅜	51⅝	52⅞
Diamond Match	132	..	..	132
Erie com.	39	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞
Gen. Elect.	280½	281	280	280
Glucose	50	..	..	49¼
Hocking	68¾	..	..	69
Hocking pfd.	84	..	..	83½
Illinois Cent.	138¾	104½	103¾	104
Leather	11⅝	..	..	11¼
Leather pfd.	80¾	..	..	80¾
L. E. & W. com.	67½	..	..	67½
Lead	18	..	..	18
Manhattan	135⅜	136¼	135⅜	135⅝
Mex. Central	23⅜	..	..	23⅜
Missouri Pacific	102	102½	101⅝	101⅞
Mo. K. & T.	33	..	..	33¼
North Am. Co.	92½	..	..	92⅝
New York Cent.	161½	162¼	161½	162⅛
N. & W. com.	57⅝	..	..	57⅝